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## Prize Medals

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PARIS, 1855.

LONDON, 1862.

PARIS, 1867.

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LONDON: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

Businesses for Disposal **Businesses** Wanted Premises to Let Auction Sales

## ALSO EXCHANGE COLUMN.

For Bargains see last page of this Supplement.

Partnerships Situations Vacant Situations Wanted Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of The Chemist and Druggist.

More Than 14,000.

## Next Week

The Circulation of this Supplement will exceed 14,000 copies, and will afford the Drug Trade of the country an exceptional opportunity of advertising

BUSINESSES WANTED OR FOR SALE, SITUATIONS WANTED and SITUATIONS VACANT, PARTNERSHIPS, SALES BY AUCTION, MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCE-MENTS, and EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Announcements of Surplus Stock),

Advertisements for insertion in this issue of "The Ohemist and Druggist" Supplement should be received before 4 P.M. on Thursday, January 12.

Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.

## CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

## ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE MESSRS.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

VENDORS have the advantage of Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice as to value without additional fee.

PURCHASERS are invited to forward a statement of their requirements, which will be notified in a register free of charge.

VALUATIONS having always been a prominent feature, Messrs, O. & Co. trust that the lengthened period during which they have enjoyed the confidence of the profession will be regarded as a sufficient proof of the sincerity of their endeavours to conduct these transactions in an honourable and straightforward manner.

1.—£850.— LONDON, S.W.—Good class locality; Dispensing and Retail Business; returns between £850 and £900, very good profit; one or two good Proprietaries included; well-fitted attractive shop, and good stock; roomy house, on very moderate rental; price £750.

2.—£700.—LONDON, S.W.—Main road, good position for up-to-date business; returns under Assistant £700 yearly, can be largely extended; the house (7 rooms) held ou lease; rental moderate; easy terms may be

3.—£1,000.—CITY BUSINESS—Old-established concern; returns about £1,000 yearly, very profitable business; full investigation invited; appointment required; price to be arranged equitably.

4.—£500.—LONDON, N.W.—Good-class locality, established Business; returns nearly £500; in consequence of completed alterations in the locality, this will now increase; the net profit is 25 per cent.; good house, corner shop; a reasonable offer will be entertained.

5.—LONDON, N.—Retail and Dispensing Business, and some exceptionally good Proprictary rigbts; returns £575 last year (1898); well-fitted shop; good corner house; very moderate rental; on lease; price £475; vendor's health has broken down; must sell.

6.—LONDON, S.E.—Ready-money Business; established many years; returns £600 yearly under Manager; easily doubled by pushing man; rent low; lock-up shop; valuation only required; worth attention of a

7.—£350.—LONDON, S.E.—Small profitable Business; main road; returns £7 per week; well-fitted shop and good stook; convenient house and garden; low rental; price £350 or fair offer.

8.—1,500.—SOUTHERN COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail with Miueral Waters; returns £1,500 yearly giving good profitable results; vendor's health requires him to relinquish business; full particulars will be furnished at an interview; about £1,425 is required which will produce about 30 per cent. profit on the outlay.

9.—£600.—YORKSHIRE.—Agricultural and Retail Business; returns between £600 and £700 yearly; profit £350; shop is fitted in mahogany and well stocked; low rental; price £50 and valuation of stock and fixtures.

10.—£1,100.—STAFFORDSHIRE.—Retail and Prescribing Business; held by vendor 12 or 13 years; returns over £1,100 yearly; very profitable; handsome shop and good stock; rent very moderate; good house; price £450, or valuation; part may remain on security; good investment.

11—£500.—SHROPSHIRE.—Old-established concern; held in same family many years; returns £500, easily increased by a principal; good-sized house; lease if wished; £300 required, or by valuation if wished.

12.—£400.—DEATH VACANCY (North).—Old-established Business, at present returning about £400 yearly (has been £1.000); business is situate in prominent position, next to a bank and post-office; must be sold immediately. immediately

13. ±800. —EASTERN COUNTY. —General Retail and Agricultural Business; returns £800; profit £300; well-fitted shop and good stock; vendor has business in another county; must sell without delay; £500, or

valuation terms.

14.—£525.—WALES.—Vendor retiring from business; old-established Business; returns nearly £525; very large profits; well-fitted shop, suitable stock; couvenient house, containing 9 or 10 rooms; rent small; a Welshman can easily increase business; price £300 or valuation.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Messrs. Orridge & Co. invite communications from OOLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the special attention of a Loudon Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale suitable for Gentlemen with small capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

VALUER.

37 Waterloo Street, LEICESTER.

References to Principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

#### BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

VALUATIONS—The long and varied experience of F. J. Brett in Valuing all classes of Businesses throughout the United Kingdom, together with his ever-increasing connection, renders it desirable that you should secure his services, in order to have your interests well protected. Stocks carefully taken.

£800 returns.—SOMERSET.— Under exceptional circumstances, an old-established Light Country Business, capable of much increase; good house, garden, and premises; on lease; price £350.

£800 returns (about).—LANCS.—General Retail, in good position of mauufacturing town, capable of considerable extension; price £560.

£700 returus.—MIDLANDS.—Unopposed Retail, in thriving village; energetic man would do well; large house, garden, &c.; price £250.
£500 returns (nearly).—STAFFS.—Light Retail and Prescribing; good house, and excellent garden well stocked with fruit trees; pretty part; price £150

£500 returns.—NOTTINGHAM.—Good-class Light Retail, with fair Dispensing; returns increasing; shop well and attractively fitted; valuation about £400.

£1,500 returns.—MIDLANDS (West).—Very old-established Family Retail and Mineral Water trade; shop large and handsomely fitted and in good position, with capital returns; can be doubled; valuation about £1,000.

£1,000 returns.—LONDON, N.—Well-established Light Retail and Dispensing; good Specialities; large well-fitted shop; net profit £300; price £750, about value of stock and fixtures.

£400 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Watering place; Light and profitable Retail; improving part; price £200.

£850 returns.—LONDON, W.—Light Retail and Dispensing; in present hands many years; good reliable business, well suited for young pushing man; rent nominal, as house sublets for most of the rent; price £650, or valuation of stock and fixtures.

#### WANTED.

F. J. BRETT has unmerous inquiries for Businesses of all sizes and classes, and can speedily sell your Business for you.

**GHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS** 

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS are in all cases conducted by a member of the firm, and the most careful attention to details, which is so essential, may be relied npon.

1.—YORKSHIRE.—Good class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £2,200, with excellent profits; low rent; shop is well fitted and heavily stocked; price £1,400.

2.—MIDLAND COUNTY.—Small market town; Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, with good Agricultural connection; returns £2,000; low rent, long lease; price £1,500.

3—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Good Country Business, quite unopposed; returns about £1,200, at good profits; good house; rent only £30; same hands many years, and retiring; price £750.

4.—CHESHIRE.—Unopposed Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £600; net profit £250; good shop, well stocked; nice house; price £500.

5.—SOUTH COAST.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; 1,200 new prescriptions yearly; elegantly-fitted pharmacy, heavily stocked; good house, low rent; returns £925; price £800.

6.—ESSEX.—Good Mixed Country Retail Business; quite unopposed; returns about £1,500, and net profit over £450; good house; low rent; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £900.

7.—NOTTS.—Very profitable Light Retail and Prescribing Business; entirely under manager; returns £360; good house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £180. or valuation.

8.—LONDON, W.—Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,200; low rent, good house; same hands many years; price £850, or offer.

9.-LONDON, S.W.-Ready-money Light Retail and Prescribing Buslness; good position; returns £13 weekly, at good profits; convenient house; shop is well fitted and stocked; price only £300; a bargain.

#### BUSINESSES WANTED.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO. have a number of clients wanting to purchase Businesses returning £800 to £1,500, and would be glai to correspond with gentlemen wishing to dispose of same.

CHARGE TO PURCHASERS. 35 JEWRY ST., FENCHURCH ST., CITY.

Transfer Agents. Partnership Negotiators. Arbitrators and Accountants.

## 76 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOMERSET.—Mixed Country Business; old-established; returns over £800, with good profits; very large house and garden; price £400; satis-

£800, with good profits; very large house and garden; price £400; satisfactory reacons for disposal.

SOUTH COAST.—First-class Dispensing and Prescribing Business; good house and premises; returns £500, ought to do double; price £400.

LONDON (good suburb).—First-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; handsome shop and very nice house; returns £1,100; premises held on long lease.

Particulars of either of the above free on application.

VALUATIONS for Probate or Transfer by a fully quali-fied member of the Firm. Books Audited, Balance Sheets Prepared, and Chartered Accountants' Certificate given.

## HOS. TOMLINSON &

Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers.

#### STREET. NEW CANNON MANCHESTER.

Valuations Conducted with careful attention to detail.

£1.500 returns.—YORKSHIRE.—Double-fronted premises, situated n market-place of large town; price valuation.

£650 returns.—MIDDLESEX.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Family trade; rapidly increasing; convenient house, rent £30, on 14 years' lease; price £550, or reasonable offer; pleasant situation.

£800 returns.—LINCOLNSHIRE.—Mixed, General, and Agricultural trade; very profitable; rent £26; sbop well situated and of good appearance; price £250, a bargain.

Particulars of other genuine Businesses in various localities, and of different sizes and classes, may be had upon application by bona-fide purchasers.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Telegraphlo Address-"Tomtom."

Telephone No. 3965, National.

## TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less: 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

To Let, in the High Road, Leytonstone, a recently-crected Shop well placed between a fancy draper's and millinor; Chemistand Druggist wanted; no one in this business for a quarter mile either way. Apply, J. A. & W. Tharp, 9 Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate Street, E.

## FOR SALE.

3s, 6d, for 50 words or less; 6d, for every 10 words beyond.

COMPLETE fittings of Chemist's shop for Disposal; rectangular mahogany counter, 8 ft. by 8 ft.; dispensiog-screen, desk show-case, show-cases, 55 mahogany drawers, with shelving, &c.; shop chairs, 9 dozen shop-rounds; gold labels, 10 to 20 cz.; 2 dozen pots, gold labels; window-enclosures, scales, &c. Davies, Ohemist, Clydach, Swansea Valley.

ITTINGS (Good second-hand).—Complete second-hand outfit for Chemists or Doctor's shop, in Scotland: must be sold at great Ohemists or Doctor's shop, in Scotland; must sacrifice. Apply, "Outfit" (174/17), Office of this Paper.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

3s 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

THE second portion of the salvage from the fire at Messrs F. Schutze & Co.'s, 35a Aldersgate Street, London, the greater part of which is practically sound, Robert Lyon & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, at 12 o'clock prompt. For particulars see Advertisement, page 9.

OLEARANOE SALE.—114 HIGH STREET OLAPHAM, S.W.—The Stock-in-Trade of a Chemist and Druggist, with the massive Shop Fittings and Fixtures.

and Fixtures.

N. ED. HUGH HENRY has heen favoured with instructions from Mr. F. W. Rouse, who is retiring from business, and the premises coming down, to Sell by Auction, on Monday next, January 9, 1899, at 2 precisely, the whole of the excellent STOCK-IN-TRADE of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumes, Facory and other Proprietary Articles, spouges, apochecary's scales and weights, carboys, specie-jars, metal and marble pestles and mortars, several hundred wide and narrow mouth bottles from half-pint upwards labelled, spe-imen jars, and other chemical sundries, with the well-made mahogany shop fittings and fixtures, gas-fittings, street-lamps, &c., &c. May be viewed Saturday prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues obtained at the offices of the Auctioneer, 63 High Street, Clapham.

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readlest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

## BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BIRMINGHAM (near.)—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; well fitted and stocked; low rent; returns £800; price £450. "Genuine" (225,20), Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM (near).—Large busy country town; good Mixed Cash Business (Branch); Light Retail, Prescribing, &c, centrally situated; only wants personal attention to greatly increase the business (always been under managers); net profits last year about £200; will accept valuation of stock and fixtures (bout £550); nothing for goodwill Apply, "Proprietor" (230/10). Office of this Paper.

DEABYSHIRE—Ready-money Retail and Prescribing Business in a rising and fast-increasing locality; returns £650, and will eventually do at least £1,000; good house; low rent; vendor having other engagements will accept £300, or valuation of stock and fixtures; only requires to be seen; investigation conrted. 234/18. Office of this Paper.

DEVON.—Unopposed General Retail, in small town; returns £720, increasing; net profit £210: price £330 cash; buying larger reason for sale. "Dexter" (230,19), Office of this Paper.

**DEVON** (Saaside).—Mixed trade, Wines and Bottled Ales; returns under unqualified management £637; au energetic man could do £1,000 in a short time; good house, side entrance; rent £25; for valuation of stock and fixtures, with a small premium ou the Berbusiness; total, about £225. Sherriff, Ohemist, Paignton, Devou.

E ASTERN COUNTIES—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, together with Family Wine, Spirit, and Mineral-water trade; returns £3,500; same hands many years; selling through failing health; excellent house, good business premises; valuation terms arranged; applicants minst be prepared with £3500 cash; references required. Apply, "Vanilla" (234,20), Office of this Paper.

ISLE OF MAN—For immediate Disposal an old-established high-class Retail and Dispensing Bosiness; splendid position; most elegantly fitted, capable of unlimited extension; several well-known specialities, which if pushed would realise a fortune; returns £1.000; will accept £900, not the value of stock and fixtures; going abroad sole cause of disposal; no qualification necessary for Pharmacy or Dentistry. Apply, J. Guy, Queen's Park, Chester.

ANCASHIRE.—Old-established Retail and Prescribing Business; good returns; satisfactory reasons for disposal; owner leaving district. Will be so'd cheap to immediate purchaser. Frank Hazlitt, Chemist, Market Street, Heywool.

ANCASHIRE.—Light Retail and D spensing; well stocked; returns about £550, increasing; large population; little opposition; good opening for Dentistry; ill-health cause of sale; price £550. Apply, 231 1, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—To be sold, as a going concern, small Chemist's Business, in a leading and busy thoroughfare, close to South Docks; good dwelling house attached; price £120, or offers. Apply, Summons, Parker & Co., Chartered Accountants, 26 North John Street, Liverpool.

LONDON. N.E. (Suburb).—Doing profitable trade under indifferent management, will do £2) a week under principal; exceptional chance for young man; owner, folly occupied otherwise, must sell immediately; good house, main read; shop we'l fitted and stocked; established 13 years; rent £35; price £175, only half its value. "Alpha" (230/35), Office of this Paper.

ONDON (Eastern Subnrb).—For disposal, at a sacrifice old-established Retail Business, situated in populous main thoroughfare; returning over £500, with good profits: £200 requi ed; shop well stocked and fitted; exceptional chance for beginner with limited capital; good reasons for selling. Apply, 225/19, Office of this Paper.

ONDON SUBURB. - For imme liate disposal, a Cash Business in a thickle-populated neighbourhood; returns last year, £1,200; rent £100; let off £60; splendid Proprietary trade, with Retail Wine Licence; satisfactory reasons, and every information to intending purchaser. Apply, "Optimus" (234,4), Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER (near). — Good Mixed Business, in a rapidly; growing district; double-fronted shop; practically no opposition. bearest qualified Chemist 2 miles away; satisfactory reasons for sching Apply, "Lane" (229/1), Office of this l'aper.

NORTH-EASTERN Town.—Branch Business for Sale, in pleasant suburb; main road; shop well fitted and stocked; house commodious, with every modern convenience; rent £32; returns under manager average £28 monthly, with personal attention would much increase; price £80 for fixtures, and stock as agreed upon. Apply, 230/1, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHSEA.—Old-established Retail, in main thoroughfare; suit middle-aged man who is good Prescriber and Extractor; few patents, and good prices obtained; practically uo opposition. Particulars of H. O. Haggis, 187 Arnudel Street, Landport.

SOUTH DURHAM —Branch Bu iness for immediate disposal, situate in man theroughfare; populous neighborrhood; smart shop; no goodwill; would dobble present returns under energetic principal; valuation about £200. Apply, "Argus" (230/2), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business; steadily increasing; returns £925, and net profit £330; good honse; long valuable lease; handsomely fitted shop, fully stockel; stock and fixtures worth £650; price £803. Apply, "Pepsin" (234,19), Office of this Paper.

TYNESIDE.—Small Business, in centre of large town; several valuable Proprietaries; few patents sold; Prescribing and Tooth Extracting; modern frout; good and complete stock and fittings; price £175 or nearest offer; a pushing man would do well; reut £25. Apply, 230,13, Office of this Paper.

WESTERN COUNTIES. — Genuine Cash Business, with scope; returns £300 to £400; good profits, being uearly all Light Retail and Dispensing; commodions and couvenient house; low rental; price about £350 subject. Apply, 229 24, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Handsomely fitted shop with good house attached, in large market town; a profitable business and capable of being considerably increased; good opportunity for pushing young fellow; low reutal; satisfactory reason for disposal. For full particulars, apply, "Acacia" (211/7), Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity of acquiring Manufacturing Business of Boot Oreams, Liquid Blacking, Furniture and Metal Polish, &c.; cau be carried on anywhere; large profits; substautial cash orders from well-known firms waiting execution; satisfactory reasons for leaving; price only £200; references exchanged. Address, "Manufacturer," 46 Parliament Hill, Loudon, N.W.

**CENUINE** little Business; could be increased; worth £250; returns £260; profitable; price £120; part could remain; good reasons for disposal. 202/37, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Dispensing, Retail, and Proprietary Business for Sale; in present owner's hands 25 years; will be sold for half the value of stock and fixtures; capital house; rent nearly let off; in one of the best suburbs, W. "M.P.S." (227/37). Office of this Paper.

To Drnggists and Mineral Water Mannfactners. For imm diate disposal, an old-established and lucrative Drug and Mineral Water Business, with Bookselling and Newssgency attached, and an agency worth £70 a year; average turnover for p-st three years, over £6 500 a year (shop returns alone from £25 to £28 weekly); good manufacturing district, excellent roads; population 2,000; pres nt proprietor retiring; half the purchase money may remain on approved security; rent moderate Apply, "Seltzer" (231,5). Office of this Paper.

£700 YEARLY,—For immediate disposal, a thoroughly town the entire canse of sale; every particular given to bina-fide applicants; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, £300. Apply, 229,11, Office of this Paper.

£250. A real bargain good going concern in thickly populated N.E. district; main thoroughfare; Cash Retail and Prescribing; very low reut; good profits; no opposition; returns £450, increasing; a rare opportunity for one with small capital. Address, "Bargain" (224,10), Office of this Paper.

## BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

KENSINGTON or West-End district.—Advertiser is desirous of purchasing a Business in the above neighbourhood; will pay a good price for a suitable business; cash ready up to £2000; references will be given aud confidence preserved. Letters, in first place, "Opoponar" (233,36), Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER desires to purchase a good-class Business, in Midlands preferred, showing a profit of about £200 per anoum; price about £300; must have good house attached; full particulars will be treated confidentially. Address, "Midlands," 45 Raglan Street, Coventry.

DISPENSING, or Retail and Prescribing (Midlands or Sonth), showing not less than £120 net profit; country, good hous, healthy neighbourhood essential; no agents; strict confidence observed. Full particulars to "Beech" (229,5), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED to Purchase, a small well-established Proprietary or Fatent Medicine; must be open to the strictest investigation, and thoroughly genuine. Write fully, stating all particulars, A. B., 492 Wandsworth Road, Clapham, S.W.

SMALL Business wanted, in busy thoroughfare, where there is opening for Dentistry; South or West Loudon preferred. R., 16 Courtnell Street, Bayswater, W.

A DVERTISER will pay a premium of £5 t) anyone sending him particulars showing him a good opening for a first-class Retail and Dispensing establishment, in \*ny Northern staside resort, provided such information is acted npon. Must be in first class locality, good house attached, and every facility for working up a good business within a reasonable time. Apply, "Beta" (233/25), Office of this Paper.

## PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less: 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNERSHIP or Purchase; average for last 3 years £1,087; splendid chance for beginner or pushing man; good profits. Apply, 228/16, Office of this Paper.

## APPRENTICESHIPS.

A PPRENTICE wanted, in a high-class Dispensing Business; every opportunity of learning the business; one who has passed the Preliminary preferred; moderate premium, short hours. Apply, D. Hughes, 14 New Bond Street, Bath.

WANTED, an indoor Apprentice by a Chemist in a country town Apply, "Alpha" (231/9), Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

The Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist" wishes it to be understood that he is not in any way responsible in respect of Advertisements answers to which are to be sent to this Office.

Assistants applying for any of the Situations advertised below are recommended in no case to send Original Testimonials. If they send Photographs or any Documents which they wish to have returned, a Stamped Addressed Envelope should be enclosed.

#### RETAIL.

A BERDARE.—Wanted, Innior or Improver that can be recommended for a good-class Mixed bu-iness; one able to speak Welsh preferred. Apply, with usual particulars, to Emrys Evans, Chemist, Victoria Square, Aberdare.

A NDOVER.—Wanted, an outdoor Assistant for good class country business; hours 8 to 7; no Sunday duty; one seaking a permanency and who has a knowledge of Photo goods preferred. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to Browne & Gradidge (Ltd.), Andover, Hants.

A SHBY-DE-LA ZOUCH.—Early in February. a good Junior. Apply, with usual particulars, to G. W. Bullen, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Ashby-de la-Zouch. Also a well-educated gentlemanly youth as an Apprentice.

**BATH.**—Wanted, immediat ly, a qualified Assistant (indoors); must be a good Di-penser. Apply, stating usual particulars, and enclosing photo, to Edwin H. King, Dispensing Ohemist, Bath.

BATH —Qualified Assistant, accustomed to Store trade; ontdoors. Send inll particulars of references, salary required, and if possible, photo, to the London Drug Co., 10 Stall Street, Bath.

**BATH.**—Wanted, an Assistant; good Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required (indoors), enclosing photo, to W. Bright & Son, 26 Southgate Street, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM.—End of January, Junior, indoors, comfortable home, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Send full particulars and enclose photo (to be returned) to J. McLanachan, 153 Dudley Road, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Smart Junior or Improver; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State experience, age, height, salary (indoors), when disengaged, and forward references and photo (to be returned) to W. Bland Botham, Pharmacuttical Chemist, Bournemouth who has also a vacancy for a well-educated, gentlemanly Youth as Apprentice.

BRECON.—Wanted, indoor Assistant, for Dispensing and General Retail; must be good Dispenser; about 20 to 22 years of age. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and reference (enclose photograph), W. Tudor, Ohemist, Brecon.

BRIGHTON.—A Junior Assistant, about 22 (indoors), accustomed to a good class Dispensing and Retail business; abstainer. Address, with particulars, age, height, salary required, and reference, enclosing photo, to Mr. Vizsr, 154 Marine Parade, Brighton.

BRIGHTON.—An Assistant about 23 years of age; indoos; accustomed to good-class Dispensing business. Apply, statiog full particulars as to age, height, and salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned) to John Miler, 4 Victoria Road, Brighton.

**BRISTOL.**—Wanted, at once, qualified Counterman, accustomed to brisk trade. Apply, with photo and references, to Hodder's, Limited, Chemists, Broad Street, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Junior, for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required (indoors) particulars of last two engagements, and enclose carte (to be returned), W. W. Jones & Co., Kingsdown Bristol

BURNLEY.—Wanted, an Assistant, aged about 22 years; outdoors; no Sunday outly. Apply, with full particulars and photo, to Dodsley, Chemist, Manchester Road, Burnley.

BURSLEM.—Wanted, an Assistant (outdoors) about 24; accustomed to brisk Mixed business. State salary and reference. T. Oharles, Chemist, Burslem.

CALCUTTA.—A Qualified Assistant wanted, to proceed to Iodia immediately; 3 years' agreement; aged 22 to 25 years; single and an abstainer. Apply by letter, for full particulars, to Samuel Fitze & Co., 70 and 71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

CARDIFF.—Smart Junior wanted for a quick Ready-money business. State age, height, references, salary required (outdoors), and enclose carte, to Hicks & Co (Limited), Cardiff.

CHARD.—Wanted, at once, reliable Junior (indoors) for Light Retail; easy hours, comfortable home. Apply, with photo (to be returned), stating age, experience, and salary, to W. H. Smith, Chemist, Chard.

CHELMSFORD. — Wanted, immediately, good Junior for General Business; well up in Dispensing and knowledge of Photography; staff, 3 assistants, clerk, &c.; hours easy. Reply, with portrait, and full particulars as to kind of business accustomed to, stating salary (outdoors), Tomlinson, Chemist, Chelmsford, Essex.

ORK.—Wanted, competent Assistant, qualified, for Retail Dispensing department; rooms and attendance supplied. Apply, enclosing references, carte de visite, and state salary expected, Kilohs, Cork.

CROYDON.—Assistant, married, to occupy house, free; qualification n.t. necessary; must be absolutely reliable; good wages; fullest references required; a permanency to a suitable man. Apply, stating age and full particulars, to Goodman, 27 London Road, Croydon.

EASTBOURNE—Wanted, a Junior Assistant. Apply, with full particulars. age, height, salary required, to R. H. Trickey, Chemist, 35 Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

GLOUCESTER.—Improver wanted (indoors) for a Light Retail and Dispensing business; weakly half-holiday. State age, height, salary, and reference, and enclose photo, to A. B. Higgs, Chemist, Gloucester.

AVERFORDWEST.—Wanted, early in Jannary, a smart Juoior, for a high-class Conntry business; outdoors; time for study; half-holday weekly; vacancy, also, for a well-educated youth as Apprentice. Apply, stating age, salary required, and enclose references, to Saunders & Son, Chemists, Haverfordwest.

NUTSFORD —Married Assistant, to live on the premises, without family, steady and reliable, with good address, for a mixed country business; liberal terms to a good all-round man; state age, height, and salary. Apply, enclosing photo and references, to P. H. & W. Jackson, King Street, Knutsford.

LIVERPOOL.—Want d, smart, gentlemanly Assistant, qualified, with Store experience preferred, to manage Branch; liveral salary and commission to suitable man. "Ajax." (c) W. H. French & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 180 Rice Lane, Walton, Liverpool.

ONDON, W.—Wanted, Junior Assistant, about 22. Apply, J. Maitland & Son, 10 Chester Place, Hyde Park Square.

LONDON, W.—John R. Lynn, 170 Holland Park Avenue, requires on february 1 a competent Assistant about 24 years of age, and accustomed to a good-class Dispensing and Light Retail business.

LONDON.—Foreign Assistant wanted, speaking French and German.

Apply, Heppel, 35 Haymarket, S.W.

ONDON.—Dispenser wanted; salary £55; hours of attendance 12 to 4 P.M. daily (Sundays and Bank holidays excepted); must possess the Major or Minor qualification; dut'es begin on February 3 next. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent, before January 21, to W. H. Pratt, Secretiry, the Finsbury Dispensary, Brewer Street Goswell Read, E.C.

ONDON (Suburb.)—Assistant (qualified preferred), for good-class Suburban business. Apply, Hancock & Co., 128 Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, Junior or Improver at end of January (indoors), for Dispensing and Family business. Apply, stating age, height, salary, &c., enc'osing photo (to be returned), to H. Dixon, I Russell Gardens, Holland Road, Konsington, W.

**LONDON** (Suburb).—Part-time Assistant; Minor student; smart Counterman; personal application preferred. Thos. Wardley, Chemist, York Road, Ilford.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted to manage Branch; must be well up in Oash business, well recommended, abstainer, good Prescriber, and capable man. Also Junior Assistant. Apply, with full particulurs, to Pemberton & Malcolm, Chemists, Willesden Green, N.W.

ONDON, W.—Wanted. an indoor Assistant, about 24 years of age, for January 13th; must be well up in Dispeusing. Apply personally, or enclose photo, with particulars of age, height, experience, and salary, to C. Davies, 194 Holland Park Avenne, London.

ONDON —Qualified Juni r wanted; age about 24; excellent prospects for suitable man. Apply, 66 High Street, South Norwood.

LONDON, W.—Good Junior want d by the 17th, for Light Dispensing business, capable of taking occasional charge. Apply, with usual particulars, to Horsey, 12 James Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, immediately, a good all-round Assistant (out doors); one seeking a permanency preferred; state age, height, and salary required. Bryant, 72A Crawford Street, Bryanston Square, W.

LONDON, W.—As Junior; about 21 years; indoors. Apply person ally, or if by post enclose photograph with full particulars, to R. A Potts, 62 South Audley Street, G:osvenor Square, W.

London, W.—Qualified Assistant, of smart appearance and good address, as Counterman; good pay. S. F. Goss (Limited), 201 Regent Street, W.

ONDON, N.E.—A Junior Assistant, of good address and experience (indoors), required about 16th inst.; early evening weekly, time off dally, and half-holiday monthly; one with some knowledge of the sale of Photographic goods preferred. Please address, by letter culy, full particulars to "Chemist," 48 Loner Clapton Road, Hackney, N.E.

ONDON, N.W.—Wanted, immediately, a qualified Assistant (indoors), with good all round experience, and can be well recommended; a good salary will be given to a suitable man. Apply, personally, at 53 Great Marylebone Street, Portland Place, London, W.

ondon, N.—To Students, Junior or Improver, for afternoon and evening: d-ties chiefly Dispensing. Apply, per-onally, if possible, to A. M. Shepherd, Pnarmaceutical Onemist, 79 Grosvenor Road, N. (opposite Canonbury Station).

ONDON, N.—Good Junior Assistant indoors), accustomed to good-class businesss; personal interview preferred. Apply, with photo, Rees, Chemist, 5 Queen's Parade, Muswell Hill.

ONDON, N.—Assistant wanted, early in January, in medium-class business; indoors; must be competent to take occasional charge. State age, height, experience, and salary required, enclosing photo (if convenient), Geo. Daniel, Post Office, 630 Holloway Road, N.

ONDON.—Wanted, a Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply personally, or photo if convenieut, to Morgan Bros., 233 Pentouville Road, King's

ANCHESTER DISTRICT. -- Wanted, smart, active Junio, outdoors, about 20, for pushing Retail business; must be quick and reliable and a good Counterman. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary required, with photo, 229/25, Office of this Paper.

ANCHESTER SUBURBS.—Wanted, a smart Junior (outdoors) for good-cla-s Retail business; one evening off weekly, and time allowed for study. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, enclosing photo, to T. & W. Woodruff, 71 High Street, Oheadle, Oheshire.

MELK'SHAM.—Immediately, Junior, indoors; one accustomed to Dispensing and good-cass business; easy hours and good salary; apprentice kept. Apply, with full particulars, and enclose photo (to be returned), to J. E. Bush, The Pharmacy, Melksham.

NEW BRIGHTON.—Wanted, gentlemanly Assistant, about 24, accustomed to good-class business. Apply, with usual particulars, Theckston, New Brighton.

NORWICH.—Improver or Junior; outdoors; easy hours; no heavy work; no Sunday duty; ample time for study, if required. Please state age, height, experience, salary wanted, accompanied by photo (to be reuraced); can wait for suitable fellow. Edwin J. Making, Chemist, Norwich.

REDHILL —Wanted, an Imprever, having about 2 years' experience in a good-class old-established business. Padwick, Redhill.

RHODESIA.—Required, at once, a good smart Assistant, well up in Dispensing and all branches of a Chemist's business; must be quadified; aged about 33; good salary and prospects held out to a first-class man; total abstainer preferred; please send all particulars when applying. For furtuer particulars and terms, apply to "Rhodesia," Messre. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.O.

ROCHDALE.—Wanted, immediately, a reliable Junior Assistant (outdoors), for pushing retail business; one accustomed to postal work preferred. Send full particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), and stating salary required, to John Taylor, Rochdale.

SCARBOROUGH.—Manager, qualitied, for Light Retail, Distensing, and Prescribing business, with Dentistry; Registered Dentist preferred; permanency; Assistant and Apprentice also kept; half-holiday weekly; god salary and commission. For particulars, please apply, enclosing photo if convenient (to be returned), together with references, which must bear strict investigation, Outtle, Castle Road, Scarborough.

STONE.—Branch Manager for Mixed business, in working-class neighbourhood; must be smart, and able to increase returns; outdoors. Send references, with fullest particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), F. Jacks, Ohemist, Stone, Staffs.

WALES.—A good opportunity occurs for a good steady man as Assistant, with a view to Partnership or success in; need not be qualified; in a pleasant seaside town in Wale; must be of steady habits, and able to speak We.sh. "Cymro" (233/24), Office of this Paper.

WELLINGTON.—Wanted for February 1st, smart Assistant for large Mixed Country Business; liberal salary given to a competent, industrious man; Wesleyan preferred. Ison, Limited, Wellington,

WEST COAST.—Wanted, at once, a good Junior for Light Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours; weekly half-day; salary £36 (indoors). Apply, giving age, height, and ro erences, with photo, if convenient, to "Junior" (230/8), Office of this Paper.

WINDSOR.—Junior Assistant, qualified, outdoors, in February; must be well recommended and accustomed to good-class Dispensing. State age, height, salary required, &c, to R. Wood, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Windsor.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Assistant wanted; quick and good Counterman; outdoors; must be steady. Apply, with full particulars of previous engagements, age, height, and salary, enclosing carte, to F. A. Willcock, 71 Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

WORCESTER.—Anderson & Virgo, Ohemists, Worcester, require a competent Assistant, principally for Dispensing. State full particulars as to experience, age, hight, references, salary required, and enclose photo. Good Junior also wanted.

HEMISTS Shop and Open Surgery.—Wanted, a young Ohemist to take management and invest £100 in above business, situated in one of the busiest central main thoroughfares in London; an excellent opening. Address, 231/21, Office of this Paper.

FOR CHINA.—An Assistant, accustomed to first-class Dispensing and Retail business; four years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Address, "Ohina" (233/38), Office of this Paper.

HORTON & CO., Torquay, require for 5 or 6 months, a good Junior Assistant, about 21 years of age. Applicants kindly state usual particulars, with salary required.

JUNIOR, February 2, in good class Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, with full particulars as to experience, T. S. Davey, 9 Parkhurst Road, Camien Road, N.

**MESSRS. BELL & CO.**, 2 Malvern Road, Kiburn, require a competent Assistant, with good references, for medium-class business, Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing. Please state full particulars.

QUALIFIED Chemist, age under 40, wanted East-end; salary £2 per week; outdoors. Apply letter, 224/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wauted; outdoors; City experience; hours, 8.45 to 8; no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, to A3, 47 Minories,

**E. CHARLES**, Chemist, Brecon, wants a Junior; hours 8 to 8; no Sunday work.

WANTED, an Assistant, 25 to 30 years of age, with country and London experience, to go to Chili; also a Counterman and a qualified Assistant for India. For particulars apply by letter to Horner & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Mitre Square, Aldgate, London, E.C.

WANTED, an Assistant; 30 to 35; good recommendation; able to assist m management. Apply, in first place, Messrs. W. Sutton & Oo., 76 Chiswell Street Also a Junior required.

#### PARISH OF ST. JOHN, HAMPSTEAD. DISPENSER.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR require the services of a Dispenser at the Worahouse. At plicants must be Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company of London, or duly registered under the Pharmacy Act 1866, or some other authority of law in that behalf. Hours of attendance, 2 to 5 P.M. daily. Savary, £60 per annum The appointment is subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act, 1896. Applications, with copies of testimonials and particulars of qualifications, to be mate upon forms to be obtained from me, and must be sent in not later than Wednesday, the 11th day of January.

Workhouse.

By Order,

Workhouse, New End, Hampstead, N.W. 29th December, 1898.

By Order, H. WESTBURY PRESTON, Olerk to the Guardians.

## BETHNAL GREEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

DISPENSER REQUIRED.

THE Guardians invite applications for the appointment of a Non-resident Dispenser at a salary of £120 per annum, to be increased to £140 per annum at the end of four years' service.

The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Guardians. Candidates must be Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company of London, or at least possess the Minor certificate or the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The appointment will be made subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and to the provisions of the Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act, 1836.

coverament Soard, and of the provisions of the Poor Law Univers Super-annuation Act, 1836.

Applications in the handwriting of the candidates upon forms to be obtained at my office must reach me not later than 2 P.M. on Thurslay, the 12th day of January, 1899. Application forms will be sent on receipt of a stamped directed foolscap envelope. Canvassing the Guardians either directly or indirectly will be deemed a disqualification. Selected candidates will be written to. By order,

will be wri ten to.

Guardians' Offices, Bishop's Road,

Victoria Park, N.E. 29th December, 1898.

D. THOMAS, Olerk to the Board.

#### WHOLESALE.

EDINBURGH.—Assistant wanted for Wet Counter by Wholesale house in Edinburgh; must know the business thoroughly, and be well recommended. State age, experience, and salary expected, to "Alpha," c/o Messrs. Wm. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.O.

RASSE firm require the services of a first-class Travelliug Representative to introduce their high class Perfumes to Wholesale Chemists and Druggists and Export houses. Applications to 229/27, Office of this Paper.

OHANNESBURG (S.A.R.)—Required, at once, a good Assistant, well up in all branches of a Ohemist's business, of good appearance, and possessing the Minor qualification; aged about 26; agreement to be signed; salary £16 per month for first 3 months, and an increase of £2 102. every 3 months until £21 per month is reached; free room, but to find own board; good prospects; railway fare only paid from Cape Town to Johannesburg; candidates must hold undeniable references. Apply to "Johannesburg," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, £.C. London, E.C.

CHEMIST wanted for Chemical Factory; must have thorough practical knowledge of manufacture of articles in large demand in British home markets, either in the chemical or oil and colour undes. State age, experience, references, and salary expected. "Manufacturing Chemist" (225/21), Office of this Paper.

THE Galen Manufacturing Oo, Lim., require a smart, experienced Junior hand in the warehouse. Galen Works, Wilson Street, New Cross Road, S.E.

To Ohemists and Druggis's. - Wanted, in the Wholesale, a good Salesman, who can speak and correspond in French, from 25 to 50 years of age, well educated, of gentlemanly appearance and good address. Applications, by letter only, stating age, whether married or single, and with full particulars of pravious engagements, to be addressed "Melbourne" (144, 47), Office of this Paper. Applications from parties not furnishing the particulars r quested, and not answering the above requirements, will not be responded to.

## SITUATIONS OPEN-cont.

#### WHOLESALE-continued.

TRAVELLERS wanted by London Wholesale Druggists for Midlands and North of Eugland, with experience on the roat. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, &c., to 144/56, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS required for the following districts, viz, Wiltshire, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Derby, Leicester, and Nottingham, East and West Scotland; liberal terms to smurt men with connectious among grocers, drysalters, chemists, and oilmen; no others will be entertained. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to "Manager," The Maypole Company (Limited), 88 & 99 High Holborn, W.O.

WANTED, an intelligent Youth accustomed to the Drug and Chemical trade for the finishing-off counter. Apply to W. Smith, 224/34, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a leading Mineral-water Factory in the South, a Manufacturing Chemist (abstainer preferred) to superintend the making of Syrups, &c., in connection with the business; applicants must be able to take entire responsibility, and to sign an agreement of service. Address, fullest particulars, with salary required, to "Syrups" (230,11), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by London Wholesale Druggists, Junior Invoice Clerk, with previous experience. Apply, in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to age, experience, &c., to 144/55, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Invoice Clerk wanted, immediately, for Country Department; must write a good hand, be quick at figures, and have undeniable references. Address by letter, with full par iculars as to previous experieuce, age, when disengaged, salary required, &c., to Wright, Layman & Umuey, Southwark, Loudon, S.E.

YOUNG Man wanted; familiar with Pill-making Machinery and with good business experience in Proprietary Medicines, such as would fit him to take charge of the interests of a large concern abroad, and conduct Manufacture there. State previous employments, experience, and salary required, to "Sheffield," c/o O, Mitchell & Oc., 12, 13 Red Lion Ceurt, Fleet Street, E.O.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 wirds beyond.

#### RETAIL.

PART TIME; disengaged; 24. D. P., 16 West Square, S. E.

ONDON.—Whole or part time; qualified. Hopkins, 112 St. George's Road, SE.

MANAGER; town or provinces; good experience. 233/32, Office of this Paper.

AS Locum; qualified; good references. "Alpha," 62 The Lawn, Shepherd's Bush.

ANAGER (Branch): aged 44; 6 years' character. Jameson, 5 Bold Street, Bradford.

SENIOR or Manager; 25; qualified; country preferred. Nunu, 38 Parson's Green, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 12 years' London and Provincial experience. Wall, 1 West Mall, Olifton

A SSISTANT, qualified, with view to succession. Address, R. (239/39), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Ohemist; aged 29; very goel Store experience. 233,37, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Major Student; 23; good experience. E D., 128 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

PART-TIME; Nottingham or near; qualified; good references, 231/3, Office of thie Paper.

ANAGER; permaneut or temporary; thoroughly reliable. A., 50 Ditchling Rise, Brighton.

QUALIFIED; 28; good experience; disengaged. "Ferratin," 30 Market Place, Wirksworth.

ANAGER or Locum; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," 40 Eccleston Road, Ealing, W.

JUNIOR; town or country; disengaged January 31. Geo Trowell, 15 Park Road, Sittingbourne.

DISPENSER to Institute or Surgeon; unqualified. "Disengaged" (231/17), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 23; tall; good Store experience; at liberty. "Radix" (230/40), Office of this Paper.

EVENINGS, 2 or 3 weekly; qualified; terms moderate. Q 142 Kentish Town Road, N.W.

QUALIFIED; 27; good experience; Dispenser or Counter. North (213/34), Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON preferred; 19; tall; good experience; abstainer. "Junior," 441 Edgware Road, W.

MANAGER; aged 40; height, 5 ft. 7 in.; married; good Wesner and provincial experience; Prescriber and Extractor; good ereces; permanency desired; London preferred; no small town. Pho or demand to "Homo," Glenloye, St. Andrew's Road, Olacton-on-Sea, Es.

PANT-TIME; London; personal interview. "Antipyrine," 3! Grove, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

ANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 34; 4½ years' referees Weaving, Fyfield Wick, Abingdon.

RETAIL or Wholesale; Prescriber; Extractor; 35; unqual is 20 years' experience. Clegg, Brigg.

JUNIOR; 22; 6 years' experience; outdoors; disengaged; corpreferred. 230/3, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 23; 4 years' experience; good references. A Forb 1 Musters Road, West Bridgeford, Notts.

ASSISTANT; 25; 8 years' experience; London preferred. III 21 Lorrimore Square, Kennington, S.E.

A SSISTANT; aged 27; 5 ft. 9 in.; 12 yeare' Mixed experso 60 Lever Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

MANAGER; 28; qualified; married, no family; disenged "Extractor," 12 Stockwell Road, S.W.

PART-TIME, or Full-time with short bours; qualified; disenged about 19th. 228/35, Office of this Paper.

ANAGER; married; aged 38; first-class references. "Ohemist," 20 Stirling Street, Grimsby.

A SSISTANT: 15 years' varied experience; competent, obling "Extractor," 66 Curzon Street, Burnley.

ANAGER; 20 years' good experience; qualified; married. engaged" (229/35) Office of this Paper.

WANTED, morning employment in London; qualified; age 24. Smith, 34 Endymion Road Brixton, S.W.

QUALIFIED Assistant; disengaged; aged 36; North precede "Ohemist," 19 Bartlett Street, Darlington.

ADY Dispenser; qualified; Hospital experience; London prefed. "Lamorna" (229/16), Office of this Paper.

ADY Dispenser; qualified, Apothecaries' Hall; Doctor or Hotal "Dispenser," 1 South Bank Terrace, Surbiton.

**EVENING** employment; Saturdays early; well recommed "Qualified," 61 Holbein House, Sloaue Square.

CCUM; thorough experience; Prescriber and Extractor. Access "Manager," 16 South Hunter Street, Liverpool.

QUALIFIED, with first-class West-end experience; province referred. Address, K. (230/38), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 25; good experience: London preferred; two evengs a week to attend classee. B., 246 Regent Street, W.

PART-TIME wanted for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; Diensing. Apply, "Senega" (215,39), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; 29; experienced; Loudon references. "St.m, Drummond, Beattie, 18 Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

AS Senior or Manager; qualified; 27; high-class experience; L don or near; outdoor preferred. 229 29, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; aged 23: 5 ft. 9 in.: abstainer; uuqualified; ood references. W. J. Field, Winfield Street, Dunstable, Beds.

MANAGER or Assistant; London, country, or abroad; quaed; experienced. "Ohemist" (233/19), Office of this Paper.

AS Demonstrator in School, Tutor, or similar post; Major; 37; Cen's Prizeman. Richards, Rose Villa, Polsloe Road, Exeter.

A SSISTANT, Traveller, or Branch; Photography and Geral; "Extractor," Ramsden, 27 Clarendon Avenue, Morecambe.

A SSISTANT; 23; 6½ years' good London experience; moderate ars; disengaged. "Rhei," 24 Ravensdon Streit, Kennington, S.E.

JUNIOR; 192; 4 years' experience, seeks engagement in goo Dispensing business (indoors). Gibson, 174 H gh Street, Lincolu.

Good Junior; disengaged; 20; reliable Dispenser; London derience; references. "Gargarisma" (230/24). Office of this Pape

WANTED, situation as Mauager to a Branch; aged 30; goodsferences; marrie i. Apply, "Oera' (225/22), Office of this Pape

BRANCH Manager (30), qualified, married, seeks permately London district or within 30 miles. 231/14, Office of this Pape

AS Apprentice or Improver (after January Prelim.), by a youth out tomed to the trade. Add ess, Mr. Illsley, Ohemist, Barnard C. e.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; good salesmau; height 6 ft.; ag 29 single; disengaged. Olaude H. Michell, 85 Victoria Dock Ro

QUALIFIED Assistant or Dispenser; good all-round expense; aged 27; height 5ft 9 in. Wilson, 24 Prestouville Terrace, Briton.

ASSISTANT; 26; height 5 ft. 9 in; good appearance: refer les; country preferred; in or out. "Mal," 30 Southamptou Row, 10.

CHEMIST, experienced in management of best-class Stores, desires re-engagement; outdoors; single; aged 30. 228/27, Office of this

JANUARY 7, 1899

ASSISTANT, aged 26, experienced, seeks whole or part time situation near the Schools. Address, with full particulars, 230,9, Office of this

REGISTERED Chemist, first-class Store and other experience, aged 29; desires work from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily. 233/33, Office of this Paper.

ISPENSER (Lady).—Evening employment, Dector, Chemist, or Institution; 6 years' experience. "X.," 8 Date Park Road, Upper Norwood.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; 24; 8 years' varied; one or more kept preferred; not London. "Willing," 37 Gladstone Street, South-

ASSISTANT. 27, disengaged; best class Dispensing experience, including West End. Finegan, 45 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, W.

ASSISTANT; 25; 5ft. 9in.; 10 years' good all-round experience; undeniable references; outdoors. Chas. Lane, High Street,

MINOR Student requires daytime employment; outdoors; Edinburgh or Glasgow preferred; good reference. "Sarsae," Horsman Street, Occeptments.

QUALIFIED Lady Dispenser seeks post in Birmingham, either Institution or to Doctor. Address, "Medicus," 81 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; disengaged; 26; experienced; good references; unqualified. "Statim," 42 Princes Square, Kennington Park Road, S.E.

OCUM; Minor; disengaged 11th inst.; Manager, Assistant, Dispenser; good-class Retail, also experience. Apply, 234/3, Office of this Paper.

ANAGER, Assistant, Locum; 27; excellent references; North of England or Midlands preferred; disengaged. "Quahfied," Clive House, Alnwick.

RANCH Manager; experienced; qualified; a permanency desired or temporary till suited; disengaged. J. M., 49 Roundhill Orescent, Brighton, Sussex.

ASSISTANT; 23; 8 years' good experience; Bolton, Manchester, Leeds preferred; good references. "Ohemicus," 135 Gt. Dover Street, London, S.E.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; 7 years' experience; Dispensing, Photo, counter; abstainer; excellent references. "Yorkshireman" (225/8), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, qualified, good experience and references, aged 24. requires situation in Eastern Counties. Apply to "Ohemist" (225/15), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, well recommended; 7 years' experience; Dispensing, Book-keeping, and Photography; outdoors. H. Jones 10 Broad Street, Hereford.

SITUATION as Manager; middle-aged; good Prescriber; registered; thoroughly experienced; with references. Davies, Brigstock Terrace, Ferryside, Oarmarthen.

COMPETENT Assistant requires situation in high-class Stores; Counter or Dispensing; London experience. "Chemist," 136 Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.

QUALIFIED; aged 36; height 5 ft. 6 in.; sing e; Prescriber and Extractor; good references; permanency desired. "Minor," 25 Park Street, Islington, N.

BRANCH Manager; experienced; qualified; permanency desired or temporary till suited; Extractor. 80 Abbey Road, West Ham Lane, Stratford, London, E.

MANAGER or Senior; highest references and first-class all-round experience; qualified; 25 years of age. T. R. P., 2 Netley Villas, Alexandra Road, Windsor.

MANAGER: 30; Store experience; highest references; married; live over premises preferred; Photography and Dentistry. "Kodak" (144/50), Office of this Paper.

RANCH Manager or Senior; high-class; 29; 5 ft. 10 in.; married; Yorkshire preferred; 13 years' experience; high-class Retail and Dispensing; ready in a week. 228/31, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER, with good experience, but unqualified, wants work as odd man; all days but Saturday and Sunday. Apply, H. S., 35 Castle Road, Kentish Town.

OCUM or permanency; unqualified; gentlemauly; aged 29; disengaged; abstainer; Yorkshireman; good references. M., 9 klm Road, Forest Gate, E.

PHARMACEUTICAL Ohemist; 30; West-end and foreign experience; managership or responsible position in good-class pharmacy; highest references. 233/28, Office of this Paper,

OMPETENT Assistant; 38; thoroughly experienced; quick and neat Dispenser; accustomed to smart business; good reference; outdoors. Full particulars to 222/10, Office of this Paper.

ANAGER (Branch), or Assistant in good-class provincial; qualified; West-end and country experience; outdoors preferred; tall; aged 25; disengaged. Thompson, Pasture, Malton, Yorks.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; Prescriber, Extractor; knowledge of Photography; good counterhand; engaged at present; 13 years' varied experience; agrd 28; married. Address, "Cortex" (225/11), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; aged 36; 5ft. 7in.; married, no family; salary 35s. weekly and rooms, £2 outdoors; thoroughly experienced in every department; smart; highest references; unqualified. "Extractor" (234/2), Office of this Paper.

A WELL-EDUCATED gentleman; qualified Ohemist, is desirous of finding employment as Manager in good Retail establishment on the South Coast, or as representative for good Wholesale firm; highest references given. Dunnill, Kirby Lodge, Little Shelford, Oambs.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant to gentlemau wishing to partly retire from business; competent, experienced, and trustworthy; extractor and Prescriber; married, no family; permanency desired; aged 30; disengaged January 11th. "Manager," 45 Howick Street, Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.

#### WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER; country; capable; connection Drugs or Surdries. "Iter," 24 Rendal Place, Leeds.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist requires situation at Tablet Making. "Sinapis" (228/18), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE Representative, Drugs or Sundries; disengaged; experienced. 233/35, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; connection all over Scotland amongst Chemists; highest references. 227/34, Office of this Paper.

COMMISSIONS and part expenses from Manufacturers; Wholesale and metail connection. 233/30, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, by a girl, aged 16, situation as Packer and Wrapper; good reference. A. J., 60 Oambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.

ASSISTANT, Wet or Dry-Wet Counter; experienced; good references. "Fidelis," Glendevon, Winfield Street, Dunstable, Beds.

DISPATCH Olerk or Warehouseman; thoroughly experienced; 12 years' London references. "Drugglet," 143 Charing Oross Road, W.

TRAVELLER (country), representing London house, is open to take up Commission for another firm—to share expenses, &c. 228/29, Office of this Paper.

POSITION, in Laboratory of Manufacturing firm wanted. by Major man, possessing knowledge of Drugs, Analysis, &c. 229/7, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER desires re-engagement; North of England; Sundries or Specialities; 10 years' sound connection. "Chemist," 7 St. James' Square, Bradford.

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WHOLESALE.—Young man, aged 24, as Bookkeeper in Wholesale Druggist's or Manufactory; corresponds in German; good references. Address, E. E. (228/15), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG German Druggist, with large experience in the Perfumery Branch, wants situation in a Laboratory or Factory at a moderate salary; testimonials and references. Address, 227/35, Office of this Paper.

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Drug House is open to carry goods not clashing with those of present firm on part expenses and commission; advertiser has large valuable connection, and is capable of making big profitable returns for up-to-date firm; corespondence invited. 229/14, Office of this Paper.

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- Surplus stock.—What offers? 4 doz each 1s 6d. and 2s 9d. Holloway's coca, and meat-and-malt wines. 231/20, Office of this Paper.
- Jeyes' Dips.—Having a surplus stock, clean, I will dispose at 15 % below invoice prices and pay carriage. Write for particulars, PATERSON, 133 Govan Road, Glasgow.
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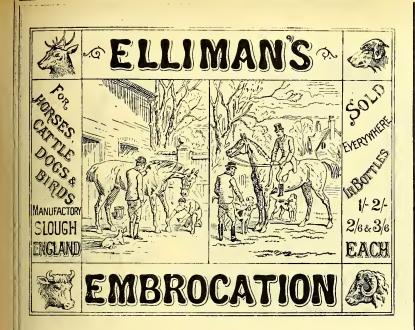
- Pair double telephones, perfect, bargain, 25s. John Moore, New Spings, Wigan.
- Six carboys, about 160 shop-rounds, 36 ung.-jars, pottles, few dru for sale; the lot £6 10s., bargain. STEPHENS, 19 Wycb Street, Strange. C.
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### WANTED.

- Muter's "Analytical Chemistry." E. A. CRAVEN, Spring Bank, Ritenst · ll, Manchester.
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- Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. P. Rowsell, 9 Derwent rove, East Dulwich, London. A quantity of decayed teeth, for forming words "Teeth Extrted."
- 218/17, Office of this Paper. Will's "Pharmacy," 8th edition. State condition and lowestrice,
- GOWER, Waterloo, Liverpool. Dispensing-screen, 6 ft. long. 5 ft. high, similar to Maw's fig 17-
- ferred. Jones, Pharmacist, Bridgend. Two good mahogany-top counters, 10 ft. and 14 ft. State parialars
- and price, EVANS, Chemist, Ammanford. Check-till; exchange set of 6 Fletcher's thermo-hydrometers, to 1.150, in case. Andrews, Chemist, Plymouth.
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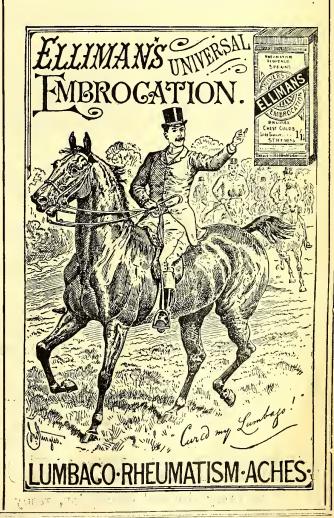
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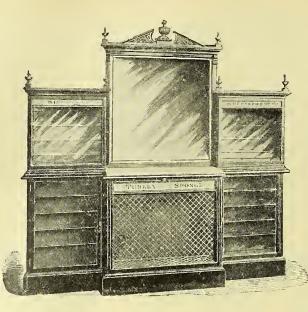
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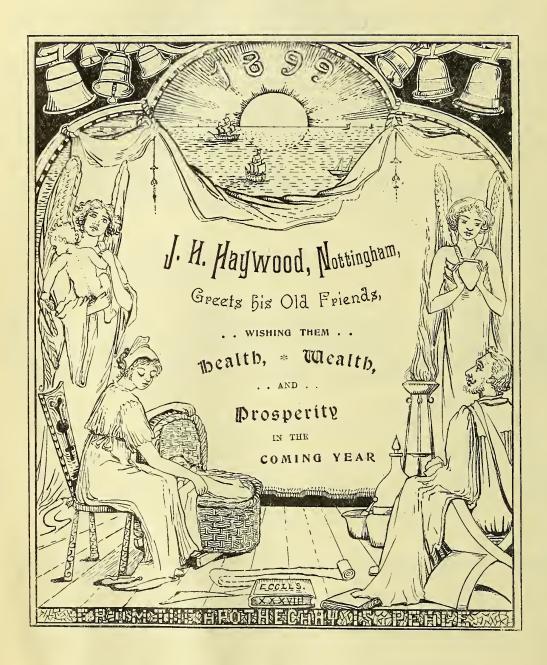
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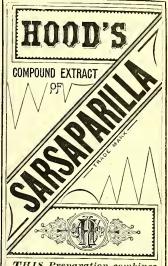
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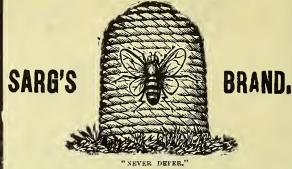
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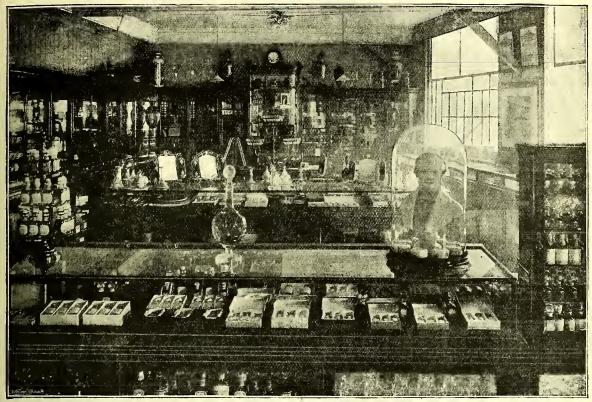
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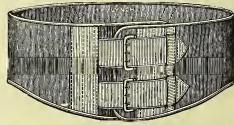
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#### CLASSIFIED LIST OF ALL ADVERTISERS

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Waters Association Lim.
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Washington Chemical Co.

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(Lanoline)
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Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Parke, Davis & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
PERFUMERY,
FANCY SOAPS
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bleasdale, Lim.
Ayrton & Saunders
Bleasdale, Lim.
Blondeau & Col. | Boehm, F.
Brooks, Tom
Burgoyne, B. Weldges & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Co.
Carmichael, M. W.
Crankenstein, S. M., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Frankenstein, S. M., & Co.
Gosnell, J., & Co., Lim.
Hilbert, Max
Hovenden & Sons
Jakeon, J., & Co.
Lynch & Co., Lim.
Machael, M. W.
Machael, M. M.
Machael,

Rendell, W. J.
PHOTOGRAPHIC

X RAY, &c.
Barciay & Sons, Lim.
Boehm, Fredk.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Butcher. W., & Son
Cadett & Neall, Lim.
Cox, H. W., Lim.
Darton, F. & C. & C.
House, B., & Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Raphael, J., & Co.
Ross, Lim.
Thornton-Plekard Co., Lim.
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White, Alfred, & Sons
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

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Stern Bros.

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Armonr & Co. | Baiss Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Baysrd, Sons & Baysrd
Boehings & Co.
Baysrd, Sons & Baysrd
Boehings & Co.
Buysrd, Burbidges & Co.
Bursoughs, Weitcome & Co.
Busse, O. T.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Ferris & Co. Evans, Sons & Co.
Fairchild Eros. & Foster
Ferris & Co.
Fietcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Hoffmann, La Roche & Co.
Hoard & Sons
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Lothouse & Saltmer
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Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Lim.
Oppenhelmer, Son & Co.
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Fotter & Clarke
Smith, T& H. & Co.
Squire & Sons
Stern Bros.
Stern Bros.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co.
White, Alfred, & Sons
Wilkinson, & Simpson, Lim.
Willows, Francis, Entler
Aysough Thompson
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wolley, Sons & Co.
Wyleys Lim.

PILL MACHINES
Bennett, Sons & Shears
Death & Harrls
Pindar, J. W.

Pindar, J. W.

PILLS, Coated, &c.
Allen & Hanburys, Lim.
Beecham, Thomas
Bleasdaie & Co., Lim.
Comar, F., & Son
Cox, Arthur H., & Co.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Davles, Gibbins & Co.
Davys, Hili & Bon, Yates &
Hicks
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Holloway, Professor
Kearsley, C. & G.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKeeson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Powell, Thomas, Lim.
Scottlah Sugar-coated Pill Co.
Scott's, Dr.
Wand, S. (Fearl Coated)
Warner, W. R., & Co. (Coated)
Wyleys, Lim.

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Bowers Bros.
Corsan, J. R. (Glass)
Ford, Shapiand & Co
Harrison & Walde
Silveriock, H.
Thomas & Co.
Townsend, J.

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Boehringer, C. F., & Sohne
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Smith, S., & Co. (Wine)
Zimmer & Co.

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Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
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City and Guids of London
Institute
City of London College
City School (Skerry's)
Davis, F.
Giasgow and West of Scotland
School (T. S. Barrie)
Goldsmiths' Institute
Gordon's (Robt.) School
Laurance, L. (Optical)
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School
Manchester Col. of Pharmacy
MetropolitanCol.of Pharmacy
North of England School
NorthernCollege of Pharmacy
North of England School
NorthernCollege of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
Sonth London School of
Pharmacy, Lim.
South-Western Polytechnic
Westminister College

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SELTZOGENES Bratby & Hinchliffe, Lim. May, Roberts & Co.

SERUM Greeff, R. W., & Co.

Hovenden & Sons (Euxesis) Lloyd, A., & Co. (A. S. Lloyd's Euxesis) SHAVING

SHEEP DIP Fletcher Bros. & Co. Jeyes'SanitaryCompoundsCo. Sanitas Co., Lim.

SHOP FITTERS Ayrton & Saunders
Ayrton & Saunders
Bygrave, J. & W.
Ellison, F. E., & Co.
Livans, Sons & Co.
Josephs, Philip
Mills, H.
Mitchell, A.
Treble, G., & Son
Yates, W. S.

SIZE Meggett, S., & Sons Lim.

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Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
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Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers

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Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co.
Cooper & Co.
Cooper & Co.
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Gibbs, D. & W. (Medicated)
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Muhlens, F.
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Sanitas Co., Lim.
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Tidman & Son
Vinolia Co., Lim.
Wright, Layman & Umney
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Wright, Layman & Umney STARCH
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Hebden, W. C. (Gloss)
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Anstin & Co. (Sprinklers)
Earnett & Foster | Mellin, C.
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Stamping Co., Lim.
Stipendum Stopper Co., Lim.
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Domen Belts Co.
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Waters Association, Lim.
Geraut, E., & Co.
Idris & Co., Lim.
Kilner Bros. | Melin, C.

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Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
(Liqnors)
Stevenson & Howell
Volcanic Aeration Co.
Wander, Dr. A.

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Tower Tea, Lim.

TEETHING PADS Marriott, E., & Co.

THERMOMETERS Ayrton & Saunders Bailey, W. H., & Son Darton, F., & Co. Denton, S. G. Peroni, A.

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Ayrton & Saunders
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Beetham & Son
Burronghs, Wellcome & Co.
(Lanoline)
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co., Lim.
Hovenden & Sons
Langwisch, B. Hovenden & Sons Langwisch, B. Lynoh & Co., Lim. Major & Co., Lim. Maw, S., Son & Thompson Peacock's Ovaline Soap Co., Lim. Quelch, H. C. Sanitas Co., Lim. Sharor Chemical Co., Lim. Slopp Bros. Soap & Perfumery Co Lim. Solport Bros. Co., Lim.
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Southall Bros. & Barclay
Squire & Sons
Tidman & Son, Lim.
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Vinolia Co., Lim.

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Parke, Davis & Co.

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Jewsbury & Brown
Maw, S., Son, & Thompson
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Woods, M. (Areca)

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Leng, A., & Co.
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SanitasCo., Ld | Spratt's(Dogs)
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VINOLIA Superfatted Vinolia Co., Lim.

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Fletcher Bros. & Co.
North of Ireland Chemical Co. Sanitas Co., Lim. Tomlinson & Hayward

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WHOLESALE & EXPT

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Bleasdale & Co., Lim.
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Sush, W. J., & Co.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co.
Level, Cibbins & Co.
Level, Cibbins & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
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Hewlett & Son
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Lotthouse & Saltmer
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Potter & Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Raimes, Clarke
Raimes & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stevenson, H. E., & Co
Taylor & Colledge
Willows, Francis, Butler
Moolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Wight, Laymar & Umney
Willows, Francis, Butler
Mysleys, Lim.

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WINES, SPIRITS,

BEER, &c.

BEER, &c.
Beaufoy & Co.
Bowen & McKechnie
Burrongh, J.
Charles & Co., Lim.
French Hygienic Scotety
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway's Wine Co., Lim.
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Robinson, B. (Orange)
Smith, S., & Co., Lim. (Orange)
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Wyleys, Lim.

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Contractors to H.M. and Foreign Governments.

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1895

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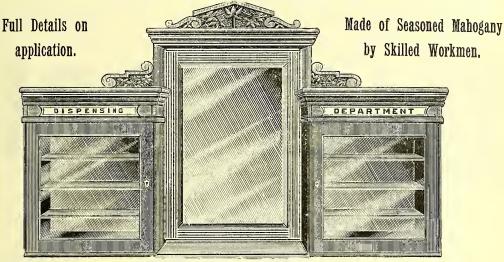


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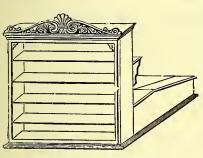
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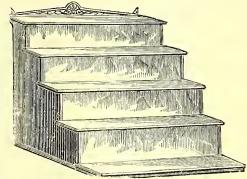


No. 2103. Desk. £3:10:0.

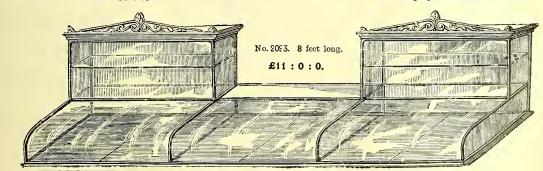
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THE

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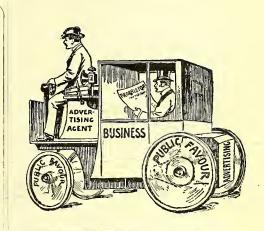
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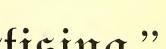
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Esculap	•••		15/_	12/_	25	30/_	50	50/-	Pitkeathly (not carriage paid) - 3/6
Apollinaris			6/-	5/	50	23/_	100	36/_	Pullna 12/- 8/- 40 36/- 40 25/-
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Condal				14/_	_		50	56/_	Rosbach 5/6 4/- 50 20/- 100 32/-
Contrexeville	•••		9/_	<u> </u>	50	35/_	_	<u> </u>	Royat 9/ 50 34/
Flitwick			24/_	15/_	_		_	_	Rubinat 15/- 8/- 25 30/- 100 60/-
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Friedrichshall			12/6	10/_	25	25/_	50	40/_	St. Marco 11/ 50 42/
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Johannis		•••	5/6	4/_	50	20/_	100	32/_	Vals 8/6 - 50 33/
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Levico	•••	•••	_	18/_	_		_	_	"Celestins," "Hôpital," 8/6 6/6 50 33/- 50 25/-
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# Saccharin Corporation, Limited, v. Chemicals & Drugs Company, Limited AND

V.

Bratby & Hinchliffe, Limited,
William Bratby, William Bratby, Jun.
and Samuel Hunter.

By orders made by Mr. Justice North on the 2nd day of December last, INTERIM INJUNC-TIONS were granted against the CHEMICALS & DRUGS COMPANY, LIMITED, and also against WILLIAM BRATBY, WILLIAM BRATBY, Junior, and SAMUEL HUNTER, restraining them from importing and from manufacturing, selling, supplying, and using, in England, Saccharin, according to the several Letters Patent owned by the Saccharin Corporation, Limited.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION had previously (in June last) been granted against BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED.

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RETAIL PRICE 1/6 PER TIN.

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"A PERFECT FOOD." Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S. SOLD IN 1-lb. TINS AT 1/- EACH.

WHOLESALE—1 dozen, 8/6; 3 dozen, 24/-; 1 gross, 84/-. BULK, 45/- cwt. net, Carriage Paid. Cash or references from new customers.

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Tins, 2/6. Obtainable Everywhere. Half-tins (samples), 1/6.

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PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S ESTABLISHMENT, 78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London.

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Less 331 per cent.

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Of extreme utility in cases of

Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Debility, Tuberculosis, Phthisis, Insomnia, Heart Weakness, Typhoid and other Fevers, all Wasting Diseases, Mental and Physical Overwork, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A peptonised product of milk containing all the constituents of the original milk (except fat) in a completely discreted form. It is of great medica value for use in the sick-room, for convelsecents, for those suffering from dyspepsia, insomnia, nervous disorders, &c

Its value consists in the fact that the whole of the casein or curd of the milk is present in the Wine in the form of peptones, which are capable of being absorbed into the system without digestive effort. Whilst possessing all the valuable properties of a highly peptonised milk it takes the form of a sound and palatable Wine, of great use in all febrile disorders and cases of acute illness where milk or milk and a stimulant is essential, and often difficult to administer. It is in fact a powerful food stimulant and tonic, and may be used successfully with benefit both in illness and convalescence. It is a most useful appetiser and aid to digestion under any circumstances, and especially for the weak and aged.

Many valuable testimonials have already been obtained from medical men and others who have tested and used the Wine.

A Physician in Large Practice certifies:—"HOOKER'S MILK WINE is a valuable addition to the dietary of the sick-room, and I have found it a powerful restorative and stimulant, not only in severe illness, but also in cases of nervous exhaustion induced by overwork, study, and other causes. It has also been used with marked and surprising snocess where no other food could be taken, and I have been struck with it value as an appetiser when taken shortly before a meal."

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FREE SAMPLES to Medical Practitioners only will be sent on application. Included with each sample is a small bottle of Tannic Aoid in Solution. A simple experiment will then immediately demonstrate the Milk Peptones present in the Wine.

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Small parcels supplied at the following prices, carriage paid, package

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We have paid a considerable amount of attention to these CASES this Season, and by having our Cases SPECIALLY DESIGNED for us, we are able to offer some COMPLETELY NOVEL LINES, which will prove to be ELEGANT, ORIGINAL, and yet INEXPENSIVE.

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The longer it is kept the more it improves and increases in value

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Of all Chemists, Etc.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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Imparts Fragrance to the Bath, is ANTISEPTIC and INVIGORATING. It wards on Chills, Colds, Influenza, &c. Refreshes after Exertion. Maintains Health.

FREE SAMPLES GOOD CIRCULARS PROTECTED PROFITS DEMAND CREATED

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May be had from Barclay's, Butler's, Edwards', Newbery's, Sanger's, Evans' (Liverpool), Woolley's (Manchester), Southall's (Birmingham), Goodall's (Leeds), John Evans (Dublin), &c.

We can supply your requirements for CARBOLIC ACIDS, CRESYLIC ACID, DISINFECTANT POWDERS, BENZENE, TOLUOL, XYLOL, NAPHTHALINE. Write for our Prices. Write for our Prices.

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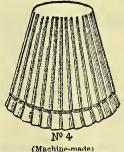
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These Tablets for the Bath combine in the most convenient form a delicious Perfume and an effectual softener for even the hardest water while their hygienic action on the Skin produces a most refreshing effect and general feeling of exhibitation. "One" or "Two" Tablets dissolved in the water will be found sufficient for a large Bath, and smaller contains properties for less purposes.

solved in the water will be found sumcent for a large Bath, and smaller quantities in proportion for less purposes.

The salutary properties of the LUXURIA TABLETS are much appreciated after the fatigue of exercise or travelling.

Their composition heing so entirely innocuous that they may safely he used with great benefit to those of delicate and sensitive Skins.

In point of economy this preparation surpasses all others. [2]

In Boxes of 6 Tablets, 14/- per dozen.

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BEST WHOLESALE TERMS direct to the RETAIL TRADE.

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13	LARO	LA TOILE	r Powi	ER	•••		1	0	10		CASH,
	17	11	,,				2	6	25	0	
,,	LARO	LA ROSE I	BLOOM		•••		1	0	10	0	on receipt of
	,,	,,	"	•••			1	6	15		Invoice.
	,,	**	,,				2	6	25	0	,
,,		LA TOILE		(3 Ca	kes in	Box)	1	6	15	0	CARRIAGE NOT
,,	LARO	LA DENTI	FRICE	•••	•••	•••	1	0	10	0	PAID.
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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING

# THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE,

AT ALL SEASONS, AND REMOVES AND PREVENTS ALL ROUGHNESS. REDNESS, TAN, CHAPS, IRRITATION, ETC.

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CONCENTRATED SPIRIT VINECAR.

PRECIPITATED CHALK. SOLIDIFIED OILS.



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WOODS.

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In addition to its value when sugar is harmful, its dainty appearance, fine flavour

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'Saxin is therefore eminently saleable, and will be found an attractive novelty to push. It is supplied in bottles of 100 and 200, at 7s. and 12s. 6d. per dozen.

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FOR
Itching,
Face Spots,
Chaps,
Chilblains.

A SOOTHING, EMOLLIENT CREAM FOR THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Full Retail Prices—1/1½, 1/9, 3/6, and 6/=. Trade Prices—10/8, 16/9, 33/4, and 57/8 per doz., subject.

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# "HERON" BRAND

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Neutral and Cloudy. SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO. Neutral and Bright.

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White Permanent Emulsion. Prepared from Cucumbers.

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A tasteless aromatic laxative and aperient, free from griping and irritating properties.

INVALUABLE IN CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

# EXTRACT OF MALT

(Semi-solid or Liquid).

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38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E. "FRANCIS LONDON."



THIRD YEAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

No. 25.

# Editorial Motes.

42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

January 7, 1899.

A GOOD resolution for the new year is to subscribe to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The subscription is only 10s., and every subscriber gets in addition a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY free. Non-subscribers hardly realise what they lose by not regularly reading the journal of the trade.

Sir Charles Cameron's name occurs in the list of New Year honours. The Queen has conferred upon him the honour of C.B.

Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., sent us a letter on the metric system, which we printed on December 3. He will be pleased to receive and utilise any examples C. & D. subscribers may send him of injury done to British traders by the present system of weights and measures.

The Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council report that the new B.P. is selling rapidly. The report recommends, among other suggestions, the immediate investigation of and report on criticisms, and that arrangements be made by the Council for such investigations; that the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Societies be secured; and that a reporter in pharmacology and therapeutics be appointed. The same committee also presented the Indian and Colonial Addendum in draft form. We printed this with comments in our issue for December 3, and on December 17 began a series of notes on the Addendum, Mr. D S. Kemp, Ph.O., F.C.S., being the first contributor.

During the month we have published portraits of Dr. F. B. Power (Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratories), Mr. A. B. Hill (President of the Drug Club), Miss Josie A. Wanous (third Vice-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association), Dr. Dobbin and Professor J. M. Thomson (new examiners for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. J. F. Harrington (new councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), M. Collard (anti-cutter of Marseilles), Mr. T. F. Lynch (retiring partner of Lynch & Co.), the late Mr. Joseph Bosisto (of eucalyptus fame), and of Sir Wm. Jenner. These, in addition to other illustrations, are all of interest to pharmacists, and maintain the reputation of the C. & D. as the most attractive journal for chemists,

# The Royal Prerogative.

THE exercise of the Royal preregative is to be had cheap in Ireland. We wonder what would be thought in Great Britain if any magistrate or county court judge, when he tried a case and gave judgment as the law requires, wound up with a statement that he did not like the law, that it was unjust in the present case, and that, if he was not compelled by it, he would dismiss the summons before him; but, as he had to administer the law as interpreted by the judges, he would send a line to her Majesty, telling her that the present culprit was a very decent person and had many respectable friends (who had votes), and, in fact, was too good a fellow to be punished for a breach of the law as laid down by Parliament, and "look here, my good fellow, get your solicitor there to draft a memorial to her Majesty, telling her what I said, and get your friends to sign it, and then send it up to her." Yet this is practically the way pharmacy law is administered in Ireland when the culprit has frieds and a reputation. If he has not, alas for him! In cases under the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain it is very rare to find the judge show sympathy with the offender, nor would there be much chance of a reduction of the penalty by her Majesty's advisers if he should recommend a memorial, with the promise of his support. To British eyes such behaviour is degradation to the Bench, and the exercise of Royal favour in such a case would not be appreciated as adding to its dignity. The memorial in the case of James Hogg, of Belfast, the reply of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and the action of the Lord-Lieutenant reducing the penalty speak for themselves, and need no further comment than the remarks made by the President of the Society at the Councilmeeting, which we quote on subsequent pages. These fitly express the position in which the Council are placed, and indicate their proper course of action.

# Books Chemists Buy.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas." A book of useful recipes for the drug-trade. It is unlike any other recipe book ever offered to the trade. Edited by Peter MacEwan, F.C.S. Price 7s. 6d.; by post 8s.

"Diseases and Remedies." A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for chemists and druggists by physicians and pharmacists.

Price 2s. 6d.; by post 2s 9d.

Published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and obtainable from most wholesale houses

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

# COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met on December 7. Present: Mr. R. J Downes (President) in the chair, Mr. Beggs (Vice-President), and Messrs. Baxter (Coleraine), Connor (Newry), Porter, Ryan, Wells, and Dr. Walsh.

#### MR. CONYNGHAM'S MANDAMUS.

The President gave an address dealing with a few events of current interest In reference to the case of the Queen (Conyngham) v. the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, he said:— Phough we must acknowledge this as a defeat on the main question, it has incidentally been a great gain to the Society, in that the validity of our regulations has been acknowledged by a consensus of judicial opinion, which for the present, at all events—we may take as amounting to a judgment that, although originally ultra vires, they have been recognised and "set up" by the Amendment Act of 1890 The judgment in the Cleeland case is re-affirmed, and it is only because Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited) "fulfil the conditions of a firm of legally qualified pharmaceu-tical chemists" that the declaration is to be received. It must be admitted that this is not inconsistent with the position of the Council with regard to limited companies generally—"that no company may be registered to do acts which require a statutory qualification for the individual unless all the members of the company are qualified." We have not paced ourselves in opposition to the principle that companies may be formed by qualified persons for the purpose of carrying on a legitimate business for which the individual members are qualified, but we felt a difficulty in recognising one form of company and not another, as we understood that in law there is no difference All companies are registered by persons for the purpose of losing their individuality, and placing their responsibilities on the company instead of themselves, and of doing by the company what they could not do as individuals-e g., raise money in shares or debentures—and that, if we recognised apprentice-ship to one company, we would be bound by our decision to accept it in the case of any other. We are relieved of this difficulty by the judgment of the Court, so that, on the whole, the judgment establishes and justifies the position we have assumed and desired to see established. I hope that, in refusing to give in on the point without the authority of the Court, we have done the best for our licentiates.

But an analysis of the "dictums" of the Judges would be

an interesting study for young barristers. Even Lord Justice Holmes, when sitting in the Queen's Bench, decided in the Cleeland case that the Court was bound by the House of Lords in the Forwood case as to the validity of our regulations, and also that a company could in no case be a firm, and on these two grounds very unwillingly, I believe, gave judgment in our favour, on which two points the other Judges agreed with him. We can only express regret that learned judges have not a more definite rule of law; but the most startling revolution was the upsetting of the authority—I might almost say, the contempt for the authority—of the Privy Council, in whose legal knowledge and approval we have hitherto confided.

I have to report that your Law Committee met at the courts on the morning of the judgment, and also subsequently in consultation with counsel, when the question of appeal was fully considered, and it was unanimously decided to recommend that we should abide by the mandamus.

# OVERTURES FROM THE DRUGGISTS.

I have another matter to communicate—one that, coming as it did coincidently with the judgment, was like the comfort derived from a "strengthening-plaster." On the evening preceding the day of the judgment I received a visit from Mr. Rankin, Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, North of Ireland Branch, the object of which was to ascertain how we were disposed to the druggists as a body, and how we would receive their return. It appears that they had been discussing the question of whether they would recommend their members to join the Society as associates. The interview was informal, but as he

desired to know the mind of the Council, that he could represent it to the members of the Society in Belfast, I asked him to come to the courts in the morning, when he would have an opportunity of meeting the members of the Law Committee. He did so, and there was an informal interchange of views. For my part I desired to assure him we were quite willing to have seven representatives on the Council. provided they were reasonable persons desirous of working in harmony with the Council He disavowed any intention of working in a hostile spirit, and was quite prepared to support us in all prosecutions for infringement of the law, whether against the outside trader who sold poisons or the druggist who was compounding prescriptions—in fact, that they were with us in carrying out the law against every infringement, and that as an Association they have never yet supported or paid a penny of their funds in defending a member who was prosecuted for dispensing illegally—and that, should they decide to recommend the druggist body to subscribe, it was not their intention or desire to make a wholesale sweeping out of the present members of Council. I assured him if they advanced as he indicated I saw no reason why we should not receive their advances in a friendly spirit, that at present there was a strong feeling on the Council to co-opt a druggist to the present vacancy, but we did not know who would be willing to work with us, and we would not co-opt one who we were not assured would do so. I believe the other members spoke in similar terms. It will certainly be to me a satisfiction if the year 1898 may be known as the year of reconciliation.

#### THE REDUCTION OF PENALTIES.

I regret to inform you that we have received a communication from the Castle intimating that the Viceregal clemency has been exercised in favour of the memorialist Mr. James Hogg, reducing the penalty of 5l. imposed by the Act to 21 The relief to Mr Hogg is a bagat-lle, but the effect of the remission to the Society is an accentuation of the official distaste to support this Society in the discharge of the functions imposed on it by the Legislature, and is an encouragement to offenders to memorialise for no better object than to see us snubbed by the Castle. I consider it becomes an urgent question for you to consider whether you will continue to direct prosecutions or refer them to the Crown Prosecutor for the district, and ask him to conduct them.

# THE BRITISH PHARMACOPCEIA.

You will be pleased to learn that the General Medical Council has decided to give this Society equal place with the Society for Great Britain in the review and preparation of the Pharmacopoia. For this we are indebted to our Councillor (Professor Tichborne), who, sitting as the representative of the Apothecaries' Hall, never fails of an opportunity of advancing our interests. He brought the matter forward at the recent meeting of the Council. There was, I believe, opposition to the recognition of either Society, but the majority were reasonable.

#### THE DRUGGISTS AND THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Wells said they did not want to be antagonistic to the druggists. They were only opposed to those gentlemen who only got a druggist's diploma, and then compounded prescriptions. He was glad to hear what the spirit of the druggists was now, and if they would only send them reasonable men none of the Council would oppose their fair representation

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he met Mr. Rankin at the Four Courts and told him that they would be perfectly ready to meet the druggists if the druggists would meet them fairly.

#### THE SOCIETY AND THE PHARMACOPCEIA.

Mr. Wells: Are we to be advisers to the General Medical

Council without any representation on that body?

The PRESIDENT: I don't exactly know what our position is to be. I do not think we shall be invited to sit on the Council, but I think they will refer questions to us-as to the English Society-for our information and advice.

Mr. Wells: It is a question whether we would be right in accepting any such representation. If the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had acted as we did and held aloof

from them, you would have had your representative on the

Pharmacopæia Committee to-day.

The PRESIDENT: We have not received any official communication on the subject. The only intimation I had is a paragraph which appeared in one of the journals stating that some recognition was decided on. I have no information as to the form in which we are to be recognised beyond that we are to be put on a footing with the English Society.

#### THE POWERS OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

Mr. Kelly said that snubbing seemed to be the portion the Council was to receive from the Castle. In the case of Conyngham v. the Council of the Society Mr. Justice O'Brien made a most uncalled-for statement. His Lordship said their apprenticeships were devised by gentlemen who desired to have the sale of chemicals in their sole dominion. That was not the case so far as pharmaceutical chemists were concerned. The first apprenticeship of two years was established when two-thirds of the Council were medical men. It was regrettable that three ex-Councillors who helped to make those regulations should try to prove them ultra vires.

### SIR GEORGE DUFFEY ON THE EXAMINATIONS.

A letter from the Privy Council Office transmitted a copy of the report of Sir George Duffey, M.D., Visitor, on the examinations held by the Society during the year 1898. The

report was as follows :-

"Preliminary Examination.—Seventy candidates presented themselves for this examination, showing a falling-off of thirty-four as compared with the exceptionally large number of candidates examined in the year 1897. Thirty-seven of the candidates (52.9 per cent.) passed, and 33 (47.1 per cent.) were rejected. This percentage of rejections has only once previously been exceeded—viz., in 1887, when it was 478 per cent. The subjects in which the candidates chiefly showed deficiency were arithmetic and weights and measures. In each of these subjects 19 candidates failed to obtain the required standard of 50 per cent. of the total marks. In English the same standard was not reached by 15 of the unsuccessful candidates. In those subjects viz., Latin, algebra, geometry, and chemistry, and in the optional subject—in each of which a candidate must obtain 20 per cent. to enable him to pass, there were, in the above order, 6, 7, 11, 8, and 16 failures. In the majority of cases the unsuccessful candidates failed in three or more of the subjects of the appropriate. three or more of the subjects of the examination, as well as in obtaining the 40 per cent, on the entire course requisite for passing. Of the candidates—six in number who failed in one subject only, 3 failed in English, 2 in French, and 1 in elementary physics and mechanics (optional subjects). Five candidates failed in two subjects viz, 2 in arithmetic and in weights and measures, 1 in geometry and weights and measures, 1 in Latin and French, and 1 in chemistry and French. Fourteen candidates were examined for the second time. Of these 6 passed, and 8 were again rejected. Five candidates presented themselves for the third time for the examination. sented themselves for the third time for the examination. Three of these passed, and the other 2 were rejected. One candidate, who had been nnsuccessful at four previous examinations, failed for the fifth time to pass. This was the first year in which elementary theoretical chemistry formerly one of the optional subjects-was made one of the compulsory subjects of the examination; and it is satisfactory to observe that the answering in it as a rule was fair. Botany, as well as chemistry, is a subject of examination for the licence in pharmacy; and elementary botany, being one of the optional subjects of the Preliminary, was, being one of the optional subjects of the Preliminary, was, as might be expected, very rationally the one selected by the majority of the candidates. Two only of the thirty-eight candidates who elected to be examined in this subject failed to obtain a pass-mark in it. The three candidates who presented themselves for examination in elementary physics and methanics failed to satisfy the examiner; and of the twenty-nine candidates who took French as an optional subject 11 were rejected. As to the general ignorance of subject 11 were rejected. As to the general ignorance of this language displayed by the majority of the candidates who presented themselves for examination in it, and whose examination I heard, I can only reiterate the remark I made on the subject in my last report. The effrontery of candi-

dates taking as an optional subject, and presenting themselves for examination in, a language which they are unable to translate a most simple sentence of, and who cannot conjugate the present tense of the verb 'to be,' deserves something more, if possible, than rejection for six months.

"The Pharmaceutical Licence Examination .- Fifty candidates presented themselves for this examination during the year. Twenty-three (46 per cent.) passed, and 27 (54 per cent.) were rejected. The number of candidates examined was twelve less than in the year 1896, but the percentage of successful candidates was higher by 5.7 per cent. Twentysix of the candidates—more than one-half—had been rejected at one or more previous examinations for the Licence. of these candidates had failed on one former occasion, and of them were again rejected. Ten also presented themselves for the third time, but 5 only were snccessful.

Two candidates who had been rejected at three previous examinations, and 2 who had been similarly dealt with on four occasions, were all again rejected. One candidate presented himself for the sixth time for examination, He failed to obtain the minimum standard laid down in two subjects (botany and theoretical chemistry); but as his grand total of marks on the whole examination just made the required sum, the examiners on consultation passed him. Another persevering candidate, who had been in at seven previons examinations, was, for the eighth time, again rejected. Of the twenty-seven rejections the subject of pharmacy was accountable for failure in sixteen cases, one-half of the number being in the practical or compounding portion of this part of the examination. In chemistry there were 14 failures. Eight of these were in both the divisions—theoretical and practical—of this subject, and 3 in each of the two. There were 6 failures in both the subjects i.e., botany and materia medica—of the combined group, in addition to 5 failures in botany and 2 in materia medica separately. With one exception, all the candidates who failed in one or more of the subjects failed also to obtain the grand total of marks on the whole examination required to pass. In the exceptional case the candidate failed to obtain the minimum number of marks in practical pharmacy. On making a further analysis of the failures it appears that, of the twenty-six rejected candidates, 5 failed in each of the three groups of subjects, 5 failed in chemistry and in pharmacy, 1 in chemistry and materia medica, and 2 in botany and pharmacy. In single subjects 5 failed in pharmacy, 4 in chemistry, 3 in botany, and 1 in materia medica.

Mr. A. L. Doian having resigned the examinership, Professor Hartley, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, was appointed, with the approval of the Privy Council, as temporary examiner in chemistry, and he conducted the examination for the Licence in this subject at the Jnly examination. Mr. A. Forbes Watson, B.Sc., and Heriot Fellow in Chemistry of the University of Edinburgh, has been elected the examiner in chemistry, and he acted as such at the October examination. Improvements have been made in the room in which the practical examination in chemistry is held, and additional sets of test-reagents have been provided. The examinations of the Society during the year were conducted in a satisfactory manner. The examiners were uniformly painstaking and considerate towards the candidates; the supervision was

good and the arrangements were adequate,"

The consideration of Sir G. Duffey's report was deferred

nntil the next meeting.

### REDUCTION OF PENALTIES.

A letter from the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, intimated that the Lord-Lieutenant had reduced the fine imposed

on James Hogg to 21.

Mr. Kelly: How much has the Society lost by that pro-

secution?

Mr. Wells: About 101. I don't think there is a bit of use in bothering ourselves about prosecutions. If one of these Magistrates got a wrong medicine made up by some unqualified person, perhaps we should gain his sympathy. I would be disposed to ask Mr Field. M.P., to put a question in Parliament as to whether the Society can be expected to carry on prosecutiors under the circumstances. Mr. Justice O'Brien said that we were going back to the days of the guilds, and that we were a close borough.

#### REDUCTION OF A PENALTY.

LAST October the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland received from Mr. Dougherty (Secretary of the Privy Council of Ireland) a copy of the following memorial, which had been addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant by Mr. James Hogg, chemist and druggist, of Belfast, with a request that the Council would favour his Excellency with their observations thereon:—

1. That your memorialist is a registered chemist and druggist carrying on business at York Street, in the city of Belfast, for over thirty years. 2. That recently his son Samuel Hogg was qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, and for a short time was in sole charge of a compounding-department on your memorialist's premises where he compounded a few prescriptions until his own shop on the Shankhill Road, Belfast, should be completed. 3. That without any notice whatever the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland issued a summons against your memorialist for keeping his shop open for the sale of medical prescriptions, and your memorialist was on September 29, 1898, fined 5l. and 10s. 6d. costs. 4. That the Resident Magistrate, in giving his decision, made the following remarks:—"That this case was at any rate straightforward and aboveboard, and there has been no danger to the public health through the action of the defendant. An arrangement between the father and son would have obviated all trouble, but the complainants had made their case that there had been a violation of the Statute and a fine of 5l. would have to be imposed." 5. That your memorialist has the sympathy, and is supported in his prayer, of the magistrates and merchants whose names are hereto attached.

A remission or reduction of the penalty was then asked for; and it was stated that the memorial was signed by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and forty-three other gentlemen.

The following letter was, on November 3, addressed by the Registrar of the Council of the Society to the Secretary of the Privy Council:—

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th ultimo, my Council desires to thank his Excellency for his consideration in submitting to them a copy of the memorial of Mr. James Hogg and others, of Belfast. They regret that gentlemen charged with magisterial functions should assist in condoning offences against the laws they are expected to uphold, more particularly when the respectability of the offender appears to be the chief motive of their sympathy. My Council respectfully submit that the prayer of the memorial should not be granted, for the following reasons:—

(1) Mr. James Hogg is neither a poor man nor an ignorant man. of the memorial should not be granted, for the following reasons:—
(1) Mr. James Hogg is neither a poor man nor an ignorant man.
(2) He had been cautioned by order of the Council as far back as the year 1892 against committing the offence of which he has been convicted (vide enclosed copy of caution).
(3) Offenders in similar cases have been prosecuted and fined in both Dublin and Belfast.
(4) If this offence is condoned because his assistant because his son it would be difficult to distinguish as the Belfast. (4) If this offence is condoned because his assistant happened to be his son, it would be difficult to distinguish on the merits a case in which the assistant was not the son of the unqualified person. As regards clause 1 of the memorial, Mr James Hogg was registered as "chemist and druggist" without examination under section 6 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, Amendment Act, 1890, which does not confer any right to "keep open shop" for the sale or compounding of medical prescriptions (vide last clause of section 5), and of these conditions both father and son must have been fully aware medical prescriptions (vide last clause of section 5), and of these conditions both father and son must have been fully aware. As regards clause 2 Mr. Samuel Hogg was registered a licentiate of the Society on May 10, 1897, and his father has been since then advertising his "dispensing section," as is evidenced by a cutting in the possession of the Council from the Belfast Witness of December 24, 1897. As regards clause 3, I enclose copy of caution sent to Mr. James Hogg in 1892; and as to the amount of fine my Council would remind his Excellency that one-third of the penalty belongs to the his Excellency that one third of the penalty belongs to the witness employed by the Society to procure the necessary legal evidence of the offence (vide section 36, Pharmacy Act, 1875), and that the costs to the Society for exceed the amount of penalty and costs recovered. As regards clause 4, if the Magistrate's private opinion is to be held as a reason for superseding the law, my Council venture to remind his Excellency that the Magistrate's remarks, as communicated, would apply to any unqualified trader, and would have a very far-reaching range of application. They suggest the possibility of an arrangement between a trader and doctor, or a trader and solicitor. There between a trader and doctor, or a trader and solicitor. There would be no profession safe under such application of sympathy and private opinion. The fact that the Magistrate was obliged, notwithstanding, to acknowledge the supremacy of the law of the realm is my Council's full justification for doing their part to uphold it. It is one of the difficulties which were anticipated by the Council of the Society in 1890, when the Bill to amend the Act and register this second class of poison-sellers was under consideration. In conclusion, my Council would remind his Excellency that legislation, both by the Irish Apothecaries

Act, 1791, and the Pharmacy Act, 1875, as well as the Amendment Act, 1890, require that the person "keeping open shop" "shall be qualified and registered," and that this is the only protection for the public that the Legislature has enacted; and they respectfully pray that his Excellency will give the weight of his high office and influence to support this Society in its endeavour to carry out the law as provided by the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875.

On November 25 the Registrar of the Society received a letter from the Secretary of the Privy Council stating that the Lord-Lieutenant had been pleased to reduce the fine imposed on James Hogg to 2l.

# A Successful Irishman.

THE Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain have just appointed Dr. Leonard Dobbin to be an examiner in chemistry in Scotland. Dr. Dobbin obtained considerable experience in pharmacy with his father's firm in Belfast, afterwards taking up pure chemistry as a pursuit. He is a



graduate of Würzburg, and has been an assistant to Professor Crum Brown in the Edinburgh University for fifteen years. It is interesting to mention that in his student days Dr. Dobbin was one of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST "Corner for, Students" competitors, and carried off the first prize once or twice.

# Guardians' Deliberations.

THE South Dublin Guardians, on November 24, expressed surprise that the medical men of Ireland had not long since put the Pasteur system of curing hydrophobia into operation either in the College of Surgeons or the College of Physicians. It was considered that the ratepayers were entitled to know the reason why. The Chairman is to communicate with the Colleges and let the Guardians have the required explanation when he gets it.

The Glenties Guardians have had to pay 451. damages to a man named Ward, whose house was set on fire in the process of disinfecting by the Guardians' officials.

The Naas Guardians want to know where the extrassordered from time to time in connection with the drug-contract go to They complain that when a change of doctors is made none of the medical appliances in question are forthcoming.

The Castlereagh Guardians are trying to check the growing tendency of a section of the better class public of obtaining free medicine from their dispensary. A notice is now posted in the dispensary that persons obtaining drugs or medicines by fraud or false pretences will be prosecuted.

# A Letter from the President.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and Company. pharmacists.

SIR,—As the Council are again preparing to press the subject of their parliamentary petition of last session on Members of Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons, and again desire the assistance of the members in support of their action, and the exercise of whatever influence they may have not only with their individual representatives, but with the party to which they belong and the present Government, I would ask space to recapitulate the substance of our complaint, and our argument in support of a remedy.

1. Onr complaint is that the law is brought into contempt through the incorporation under the Companies Acts of persons who have been convicted of offences under the Pharmacy Acts, thereby placing themselves "outside" of the Acts, and obtaining it that way power to do what it is

otherwise unlawful for them to do.

2. The remedy we seek is an amendment of the Companies Acts to the effect that companies may not be registered to do acts for which qualification by education and examination is required by Parliament, unless all the members of the corporation are legally qualified
In support of this amendment we claim:—

1. That the Companies Acts only acknowledge the right

of registration for "a lawful pnrpose."

2. That the association of unqualified persons to do acts which Parliament says it is unlawful for them to do is not a

3. That the offences under the Pharmacy Acts are three :-

(a) Selling.
(b) Keeping open shop for selling, compounding, &c.
(c) Using descriptive titles.
4. That while selling may be construed to be the act of the individual, the "keeping open shop" and using titles are the acts of the proprietor or proprietors.

5. That it is illogical and unjust to maintain that a qualified "seller" can "cover" unqualified proprietors if incorporated while the law says he cannot cover inqualified proprietors who are not incorporated.

6. That such registration is an abuse of the Companies

Acts.
7. That such companies opening branch after branch is discouraging to individuals to qualify as pharmacists, and must ultimately be prejudicial to the public.

(a) The prospects of the pharmacist are limited to employment in or competition with such com-

(b) Each branch either injures existing pharmacists in business or prevents others occupying the same

(c) The individual, in proportion to his business, supports a greater number of the community than does

the company.

8. The security to the public of a company with a qualified manager is not equivalent to that of the proprietor, who has to bear the responsibility of oversight and odium of error, and must exercise supervision over, and indge the competence and moral rectitude of, all his assistants, which a company of unqualified persons is entirely incompetent to I am, Sir, yours truly, ROBERT J. DOWNES, President.

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, January 2.

THYROGLANDIN .- At the B.P.C. in August Mr. E. C. C. THYROGLANDIN.—At the B.P.C. in August Mr. E. C. C. Stanford described the preparation of thyroglandin, a substance which he prepares from thyroid gland. Dr. W. MacLennan, of Glasgow, published the results of trials he had made with the preparation in the treatment of obesity, and came to the conclusion that thyroglandin was a very active therapeutic agent. A dose of 3 gr. to 5 gr. is equal to half a gland of average size and weight. Mr. Stanford patented his process and has since transferred the sole patented his process, and has since transferred the sole rights of mannfacture to Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, who are now able to snpply thyroglandin in powder form.

# The Irish Examinations.

[The following article appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DBUGGIST, Dec. 31, 1898 7

THE incidence of Sir George Duffey's report on the examinations of the Society, received at the closing meeting of the year, suggests not only a criticism of its matter, but a prospective which is appropriate to the opening of a new year.

The most prominent fact recorded in the report is the

falling-off in the number of candidates for both the Preliminary and the Licence examinations. There were only twelve novices entered; all the rest had been through the mill. This is what has always been expected, and shows that it is being appreciated by the ontside public—by those who have sons and daughters for whom profitable occupations are desired—that pharmacy does not afford sufficient inducement for

#### A LIFE SACRIFICE,

and a prominent factor in that conclusion is that, owing to the fascination for company-trading, and the support given to it, the only prospects are employment in or com-petition with corporations, bloated or bogus, which can possess none of the interests which the individual must cultivate of status, of individuality, or even of what is known as a living profit. Consequent on and concurrent with the declension in the Preliminary there has been a similar decrease in the candidates for the Licence (24 new and 26 re-examined). Not only this, but, as was reported at the annual meeting in October, the number of registered drnggists is also declining.

Some will, perhaps, attribute this to the stringency of the Society's examinations; but this is not so. A very liberal allowance is made by the examiners, and there is not one rejected who is not deservedly so. It is impossible by a mere tabulation of marks and percentages to convey how totally unprepared many of the candidates are in the subjects for which they are rejected, and even how superficial is the knowledge of many who are allowed to pass.

When it is borne in mind that

# THE OBJECT OF THE EXAMINATION

is to prevent "boys or persons disqualified by the want of proper education to prepare or vend medicine, not being capable of learning," entering on the calling, and that there is no subsequent examination to test advance in education, the standard must be fixed moderately high. The cause of failure is chiefly due to the methods of teaching in the elementary schools. The scholars, being only taught to pass certain examinations for which they are prepared, and those only being taught who are capable of taking money-prizes at those examinations, the rest are valued only for their attendances, which also have a money-value, whether they learn or not. The following passage by Monsignor Molloy, is a sufficient exposure of the system:-

"Moreover, the false ideal leads in practice to some startling realities. What can be tested by written examination is attended to; what cannot be so tested is neglected. The saying rnns that 'it does not pay.' Thus, for example, reading and elocution suffer, the correct pronunciation of foreign languages is held of no account. I have been informed that in some large schools which send up pupils in French no attempt whatever is made to teach French pronunciation. It is even said that pupils are encouraged to pronounce French as if it were English. This practice helps to impress the correct spelling on the ear, and spelling can be tested by a written examination."

The Society's examiners are required to have the viva voce in each subject, and the preparation does not stand the test. It is of frequent occurrence that an astonished father writes for explanation, he having had

# THE TEACHER'S ASSUBANCE

that the pupil is first-class in the subject. The Society cannot be expected to degrade its examination to the level of such methods of instruction, but must insist on an education suitable to the status of the calling in which it is to

It would be well if these remarks could be read and studied by those who have a thought of entering; but the probability is they will have no opportunity of seeing a trade

journal before they present themselves.

It is remarkable that the majority of candidates have failed in English, arithmetic, and weights and measures. Are these subjects unimportant? Or should less than 50 per cent. be required for them, assuming that the questions put are reasonable, and such as may have to be dealt with any day in business? A business man would expect his apprentice to go through them for the length of a week and not make 5 per cent. of error. The remaining subjects are not ornamental—Latin, Algebra, Euclid, Elementary Chemistry, and an "optional" subject; yet 20 per cent. hardly indicates either a useful or ornamental amount of knowledge, and although the inferiority of the answering has been com-plained of frequently, the Privy Council decline to sanction an increase in the percentage.

# THE LICENCE EXAMINATION

has undoubtedly advanced through successive changes of examiners, and yet there are important matters never reached—viz., the recognition of quality or adulteration, and the tests of the B.P. The microscope is never brought into use, though with the Food and Drugs Inspector about, these might be thought to be essential subjects for the benefit of the candidate.

Apart from the Society's examination there is much neglect of education from a business view which the Society is not called on to touch. Business methods, business habits, transactions between buyer and seller, debtor and creditor, the keeping of accounts, the keeping and pricing of stock, the ratio of expenses to turnover, the difference between gross and net profits, and discount and interest, stocktaking, and the balancing of books are all essential matters in the conduct of any business. The development of a scientific side to the business, whatever direction is favoured by the natural taste of the proprietor, is of importance in view of the impress which his personality gives to the business. Every chemist should have a hobby which should give himself and his business a reputation.

It should be impressed on all aspirants that the responsibilities of the dispensing chemist are by no means light, and that to the conscientious pharmacist they are indeed great. The continuous and close attention required demands the avoidance of all habits which may tend to weaken or cloud the brain, and is an exercise of self-sacrifice not demanded by any other calling, which is only bearable by the sense of

the benefits conferred on the ill and suffering.

R. J. D.

# Penalties for Breach of Irish Pharmacy Law.

WE must express our sympathy with the Irish Pharmaceutical Society in the difficulty which it experiences in enforcing the law against pharmaceutic quacks by reason of the course adopted by the Dublin Castle authorities. The law against this illicit practice is perfectly well defined, and the penalty is specified, and the Society has never instituted a prosecution except upon the strongest facts; but the moment the decree has been given, the culprit gets up a petition for remission and hawks it round among his friends, who, of course, all sign it without knowing or caring a straw about the merits of the case. This petition is sent up to the Castle and the remission is usually granted. Thus a druggist in Belfast escaped, recently, the greater part of the fine which the Magistrates imposed upon him, and is encouraged to repeat an offence which can be so cheaply paid for. There does not appear to have been the slightest ground for sympathy with him, yet he had no difficulty in inducing the Lord Mayor of Belfast and forty-three other gentlemen to lend their names. It is difficult to understand why the Irish Government should habitually set itself to defeat the operation of the law. Moreover, the intervention is very unjust to the Pharmaceutical Society, which has to incur heavy cost in these prosecutions, and is left at a dead loss by its effort to enforce the law.—Medical Press, December 14, 1898.

# The Minter Session in Ireland.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

HE fortnightly evening meeting of this Society was held on November 28, Dr. J. A. Walsh, M.C.P.S.I., presiding Dr. MCWALTER read a paper on

THE PHARMACY OF THE ORGANOIDS.

By an organoid he meant a medicine which was supposed to fulfil the function of the organ from which it was prepared. The organs of most interest to therapeutists were those which modified the cordition of the bloodstream by adding, subtracting, or otherwise influencing it. The problem for pharmacy was twofold—on the one hand, to isolate and present in active and agreeable forms those secretions or ferments on which the activity of the various organs depended, and, on the other, to investigate their nature and conditions of action. The theory of cellular pathology was dwelt upon by the doctor, who said the science of therapeutics must be grounded on the effects which certain medicines exercised on the bloodcells. Every blood-cell contained a nucleus, and the chief constituents of these nuclei were called nucliens. These nucliens were found to possess powerful therapeutic properties, and to have the power of stimulating an increase of the white blood cells. Nucliens were found to be useful in assisting the organisms to combat disease, and it behoved the pharmacist to help the physiological investigator by suggesting what solutions would give the substance the greatest efficacy. Dr. McWalter proceeded to criticise certain preparations of the Pharmacopæia. He claimed pepsin B.P. as an organoid, and pointed out that the suggested test in the Pharmacopæia was impracticable for ordinary purposes, and very liable to mislead unless strictly followed. The test laid down in the present B.P. required six hours' attention. It would be very erroneous to assume that because the test of the new Pharmacopæia required pepsin to dissolve fifty times as much albumen as did the old, the former was fifty times as strong. The fact was that acidulated water would dissolve white of egg without any pepsin if only it were left long enough at the proper temperapepsin if only it were lett long enough at the proper tempera-ture. Passing to the liquor pancreatis, it would be noted that there was no admonition to observe aseptic precautions. It had been suggested by Mr. J. C. Umney that liquor pancreatis might be made by digesting 1 oz. of pancreatin in 1 pint of 20-per-cent. alcohol, but there was a pancreatin on the market of which 1 gr. would peptonise more milk in half the time than twenty times the quantity of the liquor pancreatis. There were comthe quantity of the liquor pancreatis. There were com-plaints that this preparation did not keep, but this was probably due to the proportion of carbolic acid being too small. Instead of the carbolic acid should be substituted a little common salt which pharmaceutically should suggest itself as a solvent for the serum globules and iodine compounds. Glands would be most advantageously extracted with sterilised glycerin and a solution of common salt (5 per cent.) added, and then, after filtering, the solution should be rendered aseptic by being subjected to a pressure of twenty atmospheres of CO.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Smith said he did not pose as a specialist on the organoid. To be an adept in that science would, to his mind, suggest a preliminary visit to a slaughter-house. (Laughter.) He spoke of the activity of the thyroid glands as being due to iodine, and agreed with Dr. McWalter as to the inadequacy of the B.P. test for

Dr. WALSH said the paper suggested an important pointthe necessity for the up-to-date and advanced pharmacist having a knowledge of histology and physiology. Medical men had little time to devote to things outside their own immediate calling, and if the chemist could take up additional threads of knowledge he would not only be enhancing the esteem with which he is already regarded, but would be assuring his right position. He hoped that a research-laboratory would be established by the Society in the near future.

THE next evening meeting was held on December 12, the President (Mr. R. J. Downes) in the chair. There was a

large attendance to hear Professor Walter G. Smith, M.D., on

THE CHEMISTRY OF INCOMPATIBILITY AND SOME OF ITS LESSONS.

Dr. Smith, who was received with applause, began his lecture, which extended over two hours, by remarking that the subject of incompatibilities was of practical use to pharmacists. Incompatibilities, he said, were of various natures, from those married folk who occasionally figured in the Law Courts and gave illustrations of how not to be happy though married, to the chemical compounds which the chemist occasionally discovered would not assimilate. In the language of the British Pharmacopœia, incompatibility was any change which interfered with the elegance, safety, or usefulness of a prescription. New drugs brought with them new problems, and some of the recent synthetic preparations did not readily lend themselves to general rules. The simple fundamental rule to be observed by prescribers was to have as few incompatibilities in prescriptions as possible, or, in other words, there should be the least chemical action amongst the ingredients. The lecturer explained chemical action, and how it stops at low temperatures, then proceeded to speak of the chemical action between various kinds of matter—gases and gases or liquids and solids, &c.—and in-stanced lotio nigra as a good example of reaction between a liquid and a solid. Even in such intractable solids as cold metal he showed, from experiments by Roberts-Austen, that diffusibility takes place, and that reaction is possible. The broad rule applicable to the greater number of cases of chemical incompatibility that confronted the prescriber and dispenser was that any two compounds would mutually decompose each other if it were possible to produce a less soluble body (precipitate) or a more volatile body (gas). The lecturer then called attention to the arrangement of classes of incompatibilities in a table, submitted, under two main groups—homogeneous and heterogeneous systems—according as a visible change of form did or did not take place; and proceeding to consider the common case of double decomposition, showed the general equation, thus-

 $AB + CD \leq AD + BC$ .

Ironchloride + sodium acetate. Ironacetate + sodium chloride. Silver nitrate + sodium chloride.  $AgCl + NaNO_2$ .

These experiments he showed, remarking that they illustrated the class of decompositions which most concerned practical pharmacists. In the equation shown the relative amounts of the resultant substantially depended only upon the relative quantities of AB and CD and upon the degrees of attraction between the radicles A, C, B and D. He then spoke of the velocity of chemical transformation, and reversible and non-reversible reactions. And so the lecturer went on, showing how much scientific principle really underlies the simplest instance of incompatibility, and giving many familiar examples of incompatibility which illustrate chemical laws. Throughout the lecture, which was delivered extempore and with the utmost fluency, the attention of the audience never wavered, and frequent outbursts of applause greeted the successful experiments.

## Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association.

AT the meeting held on December 2, the President (Mr. Henry Hunt, M.P.S.I.) in the chair, the principal feature of the evening was a debate on the question: "Should the examinations and general management of the Pharmaceutical

Society be conducted by the State?"

Mr. JONES, in supporting the affirmative view, argued that as the Pharmacy Act and the Poisons Act had been passed by the Government the duties of the pharmaceutical chemist ought to be controlled by the State. The necessity for the State control of pharmacy was great. Government Departments existed in connection with fisheries and veterinarians; they had the Boards of Trade, Works, Agriculture; and even the criminal and insane were looked after by the Prisons and Lunacy Boards respectively. He held that the necessity of a board of pharmacy was a great. Cutting of prices would when pharmacy was under Government control disagreer.

and a uniform system of trading take its place. Assistants' salaries would be raised, and hours of duty defined.

Mr. O'FARRELL, who argued in the negative, said the boards referred to, with the exception of the Fishery Board, did not represent trade or commerce; they only guarded the public welfare in the abstract. If the State took over pharmacy, its commercial activity would be destroyed; salaries might be fixed, but they would scarcely be increased, and the thumbscrew of officialism would press heavily on all. In his opinion it was better to bear with present ills than to risk unknown ones.

Mr. HOGAN, Mr. WILLIAMS, and other members continued the debate, and the PRESIDENT, in summing up the arguments, expressed himself in favour of State-aided pharmacy.

On a poll being taken, it was found that the voting on the question was equal, and by the casting-vote of the President it was held that the examinations and general management of the Society should be conducted by the State.

At the meeting held on December 16, Mr. Henry Hunt occupying the chair, a paper was read by Mr. F. MAXWELL on

### THE PRICING OF PRESCRIPTIONS,

upon the correctness of which the ratio of profits in ordinary businesses depends very much. In businesses where prices were much cut, Mr. Maxwell said the assistant's lot was not one of unalloyed happiness. This led him to speak of the hours in Dublin medical halls, which average above eighty hours weekly, the maximum being a hundred and the minimum seventy-six. Turning again to the subject of the paper, Mr. Maxwell suggested that when pricing prescriptions a private mark should be used to indicate the price charged when first dispensed. The remainder of the paper was devoted to ways and means of advancing pharmacy and its followers.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. O'SULLIVAN thought that, although pharmacists were not overpaid, yet their posi ion was eminently respectable. He contrasted the prices charged in Dublin for patents, and maintained that Dublin compared favourably with other centres.

Mr. Jones said there was more profit on an 8-oz. mixture than on the sale of a dozen-patents. An employer would far rather see a prescription-trade done in his business than any other branch of pharmacy.

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to Mr. Maxwell, a demonstration of the powers of the phonograph was given, followed by a discussion on the pronunciation of the word "pharmaceutical," Mr. FERRALL contributing some remarks.

# ANNUAL CONCERT.

On December 14 the third annual concert of the Association was held in the Antient Concert Hall, Dublin. Upwards of four hundred persons were present. The programme—a large one—was contributed to by Miss Patterson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Laird, and Messrs. McClelland, Dalgleish, Farquhar, Tincler, Dyas, Cochrane, and Doran. A feature of the entertainment was a conjuring demonstration by Mr. Dyas, and Mr. Doran's extracts from Othello and Trilby also evoked frequent outbursts of applause.

# Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM INOSS. Roe Street, Clifton Park, Belfast, Wholesale Druggist.

This bankruptcy came before the Belfast Bankruptcy Court on December 5. Mr. D. McGonigal stated there was a balance in the hands of the Official Assignee amounting to 55l. 8s. 7d The petitioning creditor's costs had been taxed at 13l. 16s. 3d.; the debts proved on the composition were payable and amounted to 198l. 8s. 9d., and the Official Assignee's remuneration, 9l. 4s. 10d. The sitting was passed.

# Re J. T. TRENCH, Dublin.

a board of pharmacy was as great. Outting of prices would In the Dublin Bankruptcy Court, on December 9, the case when pharmacy was under Government control disappear, of J. Townsend Trench, proprietor of a medicine for curing

epileptic fits, was gone into. Mr. John J. Bernard, pharmaceutical chemist, of Clare Street, Dublin, said he had had an arrangement to supply the bankrupt with drugs for a number of years, upon which he looked for a profit of from 10 to 15 per cent. The bankrupt told him on December 23, 1897, that he had been trying unsuccessfully to form a company for the purchase of his medicing. for the purchase of his medicine. He (witness) had an interview with Mr. Hardman, solicitor, about the bankrupt's affairs, and understood that when the business of the bankrupt was taken over by a syndicate to which it had been sold, he (Mr. Barnard) was to continue to supply drugs It was then agreed that a company should be formed, and that as the debts amounted to 8,300%, that should be the amount of the purchase-money. In March it was agreed to increase the purchase-money to 9,500%, at least 3,500% of which he afterwards found was a private debt. On March 2, 1898, Mr. Hardman handed a cheque for 6,000l. to Mr. Trench, who endorsed it and handed it to witness to pay the

"How did you dispose of the amount?"-"A cheque for 3,500l. was drawn in favour of Mr. Hardman himself, and five other cheques, representing 500%, were drawn and handed to Mr. Trench I got about 300% to pay debts due to myself." He had not heard of the bankruptcy proceedings until after the arrangement of December 23, 1897.

Mr. Hardman, solicitor, also gave evidence, and admitted that he got cash or security for what he advanced to the bankrupt. He was willing that the amount of his mortgage should be paid exclusively out of the medical business.

# Legal Reports.

# PHARMACY ACT CASES.

AT Longford Petty Sessions, on December 19, before Mr. T. M. Kilkelly, R.M., Joseph Smith, licensed publican and grocer, was charged with selling a poison called "Steiner's Vermin-paste."

Sergeant Conroy deposed that on Saturday evening, October 8, he entered the defendant's licensed premises and asked the shop-assistant, John Conway, for a jar of rat-poison. The assistant went behind the counter and handed witness a bottle, for which he paid. He (Sergeant Conroy) asked Conway on what authority he sold the poison, and he replied, "None." Witness drew his attention to the Act, and pointed out that he had no authority to sell poison. Conway said he considered it was no harm, and that he had sold it before in

Mr. Montgomery said the Sergeant had yet to prove that

phosphorus was a scheduled poison.

Sergeant Conroy produced a book containing an Order in Council of January 13, 1875, which he handed up to the

Mr. Montgomery remarked that the Sergeant should have

a proper official copy.

The Chairman thought the Order in Council as handed in was valid. Mr. Montgomery contested this opinion for some time, but the Chairman ruled that the evidence put in was

Mr. Montgomery asked his Worship to deal with the case under the First Offenders Act.

The Chairman imposed a fine of 5l. and 1s. 6d. costs, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

The same complainant charged John Conway, Mr. Smith's assistant, with the illegal sale of the poison.

Mr. Montgomery said he could not understand why the police should prosecute Conway. He was merely acting as the agent of Mr. Smith.

The Chairman: I must hear the case unless the prosecu-

tion consent to withdraw.

Mr. Montgomery asserted that Conway was only the servant or agent of Mr. Smith, and was not responsible. He mentioned that the word "seller" meant the person who kept or controlled the shop. Supposing he sold on credit, could the debt be recovered in his name?

The Chairman held that both the seller of the article and

the owner of the premises were amenable, and imposed a fine of 51. and costs on the assistant.

Two other cases against the same defendants were with-

# Motes and Mews.

Mr. R. D. Harman, L.P.S.I., has opened a medical hall in Bridge Street, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson, proprietor of the Lurgan Drug-hall, has been thrown from his trap and seriously injured.

The premises 76 Dame Street, Dublin, formerly a barber's shop, have been acquired by Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I., for a new pharmacy.

The following examiners connected with pharmacy have been appointed, amongst others, by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland for 1899:—Chemistry and physics, Professors W. N. Hartley and C. R. C. Tichborne, M.P.S.I.; pharmacy, W. B. Furlong, L.P.S.I., and G. A. Stritch, L.A.H.; materia medica, Messrs. John Evans, L.P.S.I., and S. M. Thompson, L.P.S.I.; medical invisorrydance, H. A. Auchinlesh, L.A.H. L.P.S.I.; medical jurisprudence, H. A. Auchinleck, L.A.H., and J. E. Kenny, L.A.H.

Mr. W. C. Carden, L.P.S.I., has resigned the apothecary-ship to the Waterford Asylum through ill health, and the Board of Control wish to abolish the post of apothecary. has, however, been represented to them that, failing the appointment of a successor to Mr. Carden, they would have to get an assistant medical officer, than whom a pharmacist would be cheaper.

At the Dublin City Sessions, on December 17, the Bovine Company (Limited) were sued by Martin Brophy for 18l. 12s. commission. The plaintiff said he was appointed agent to the company in March last on the understanding that his agency was an exclusive one for Dublin. In October he ascertained that other parties were collecting accounts in the city, and depriving him of his commission. The defence was that some of the orders on which commission was claimed were given direct to the office, and not through the agents. The Recorder gave a decree for eleven guineas.

# Aërated Butter.

The directors of the Irish Aërated-butter Company, on December 10, gave in Dublin a demonstration of their process for transforming low-class and indifferent butter into a pure product. The demonstration was conducted by Dr. Bowman, F.R.S., and Mr. J. N. Haires, the inventor. The butter is first melted, submitted to a spray of hot water, and then emulsified with butter-milk. This emulsion is run into the "aërators" and churned, when it reassumes the granular form. Butter thus treated, it is stated, is found to be absolutely pure from a chemical point of view, and to contain only 12 per cent. of water.

# Ireland's Hidden Wealth.

With a view of developing the mineral wealth of West Cork, and working a number of ochre, barytes, manganese, and other mines, a lady from Skibbereen has offered, through the *Irish Times*, a furnished cottage free of rent for three months, and the use of a horse and car, to any geologist or mining engineer willing to open the mines as a speculation.

Fire.

In the early morning of December 9 fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Anderson & McCrea, druggists and grocers, Hill Street, Newry, one of the branches of the Ulster Chemists (Limited). The fire was not subdued until the extensive range of stores had been completely gutted. Fifteen barrels of petroleum oil which were located in the passage between the stores and the adjoining premises were among the goods destroyed.

<sup>&</sup>quot;PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."—"Fortunately I have been too busy to wade through the whole book, but a cursory inspection of the work convinced me that I have a miniature Klondike in your publication, which is the correct thing at last."—SAMUEL BUCKHOLTZ (Hopetoun, Victoria).

(C.D. 497.)

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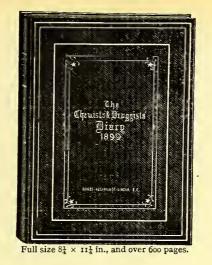
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A GRAND PROOF OF ITS VALUE.

SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Office: 42 Cannon St., London, E.C., January, 1899.

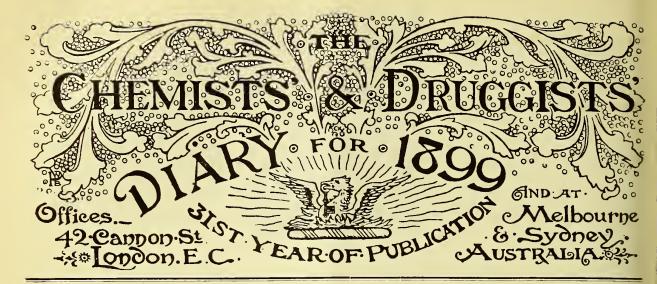
Sir,

The beginning of the year is a good time to subscribe for "The Chemist and Druggist." A subscription dating from Jan. 1st, 1899, will entitle you to this journal weekly throughout the year, and a copy of "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for 1900, when it is published. Ten shillings is the subscription rate. If you wish the 1899 Diary please send an extra half-crown, i.e., 12s. 6d. altogether. We recommend you to remit early as we have not a large stock of the Diaries for 1899 left. We feel sure that you would not care to be without this Diary if you saw it, as it is a most useful desk-book in every respect. See the specimen pages attached.

"The Chemist and Druggist" as a journal has always been progressive. It is thorough in all departments of pharmacy and the drug trade, whether commercial, practical, scientific or technical, and it is always prompt in reporting the news of the trade. No chemist can spend 10s. more advantageously than in subscribing to this journal. We shall be pleased to hear from you by return.

Yours faithfully,

the Reciele



# Offices of "The Chemist and Druggist,"

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.,

November 5, 1898.

Three decades of The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary have gone forth to the world, and this one begins another. It will be time to include in reminiscence twenty years hence, but we may inform subscribers who were not in the drug trade thirty years ago, and some who were not born then, that the 1868 Dairy contained many of the features which are in this one. Then they were in embryo. As the years went on they grew—some as strong, deep-rooted plants, others needed training, and many have been weeded out, so as to give room for other healthier and better cultures.

One of the more recently introduced features of the Diary is the Buyers' Guide, which begins the literary section (p. 195). In this compilation we aim to index every article, speciality, and trade mentioned in the advertisements. To the seeker after unusual things, or to the keen buyer who wishes to get into touch with makers or makers' agents, the utility of this index is obvious. If any particular article is not to be found in it, the makers are to blame. To this Guide the list of Telegraphic Addresses of Advertisers is a useful adjunct.

Legal Information appropriately follows these two sections. For more than a generation The Chemist and Druggist has, we may fairly claim, saved its subscribers many a lawsuit by giving sound advice in reply to Legal Queries. The legal information given in this Diary is intended to afford prompt advice on those general points which affect the trade at large, such as the Pharmacy Acts, several other Acts dealing with the sale of poisons or poisoned articles, Medicine-stamp Duty, Spirit laws, Explosives Acts, and other industrial or professional laws which directly bear

upon the drug trade. The provisions of all these laws are succinctly expounded, so that one may know how to keep within the law, As a corollary to these we may call attention to the sections on Ex cise and Stamp Duties, and even under Postal Information will be found important particulars which business men should know.

The Directory portion of the Diary includes a list of the Pharmaceutical Associations and Societies in the United Kingdom, addressed of the learned societies in London, Government and public offices, and a list of hospitals in London, with the names and addresses of the medical and surgical staffs. The last-mentioned items are exceedingly useful in tracing who are the best specialists for particular complaints.

A collection of useful formulæ and scientific memoranda begins on p. 263. This is very varied in character, because the interests of C. & D. subscribers are varied, and there may be found something for everyone in the collection. The longest section of the Diary is the last, beginning on p. 491. This is a commentary and criticism of the British Pharmacopæia. We have endeavoured in this to keep trade requirements continually in view. We have epitomised the exceptionally numerous and complete criticisms on the B.P. which have appeared in The Chemist and Druggist, but the greater part of the treatise has been expressly written for this Diary, special attention being given to the manufacture of chemicals, the preparation of galenicals, and descriptions of commercial varieties of drugs and how they are imported. We are able to include some of the formulæ which have been missed in the B.P. (See p. 263).

A Calendar and other reference matter relating to times and seasons are printed on the first page of the writingpaper, which is the kernal of the whole thing, as it is arranged for daily use.

HE above Editorial Page fairly summarises the Contents of the 1899 Diary. It is difficult to select from a series of pages of information, which has been carefully arranged so that the most useful matter only is printed, any that are more representative than others, but the annexed Extracts exhibit the usefulness of the work.

# From the C. & D. Diary, 1899.

# Tregal Information

is important to every business Chis is an example of what the C. & D. Diary says, and every part of the trade is equally well treated.

# CARBIDE OF CALCIUM AND ACETYLENE-GAS.

As stated under the respective Acts, carhide of calcium is brought within the provisions of the Petroleum Act (so far as these can apply), and acctylene-gas has heen added to the Explosives Act. As a guide to local authorities in judging of the conditions under which licences for keeping carhide of calcium may be granted, the Chief Inspector of Explosives has drawn up the following memorandum;-

1. Carbide of calcium is a solul substance, which while not itself inflammahle, evolves, when hrought into contact with moisture, a gas (acetylene) which is of a highly inflammahle character:

2. This gas, when mixed with air or when under even slight depression,

(acetylene) which is of a nighty inhalimatine character;

2. This gas, when mixed with air or when under even slight depression, becomes powerfully explosive.

3. Carbide of calcium, unless carefully manufactured from suitable materials, is liable to contain impurities, which, when the carhide is acted on by water, evolve phosphoretted or siliciuretted hydrogen—gases which, when evolved in appreciable quantities would render the acetylene produced liable to spontaneous ignition.

4. In addition to the risks indicated above, acetylene-gas is capable of forming an explosive compound when hrought into contact with copper.

5. The character of the apparatus to be used in connection with the production of acetylene-gas from carhide of calcium is intimately connected with the question of safety; for example, grave risk may arise from the heat developed by a too rapid conversion of the carhide into acetylene-gas, or from the apparatus permitting escape or leakage of gas which is heing formed, or not allowing a free passage of the gas from the generator or other part of the apparatus.

6. Risk might also arise if proper provision were not made for dealing with the residue of the carbide of calcium which has escaped decomposition.

It will, therefore, he obvious that local authorities, in granting licenees is the station of the carbide in the forestive should be treated the forestive interesting interesting

It will, therefore, he obvious that local authorities, in granting licences or carbide of calcium, should have regard to the foregoing risks, and with that view should make provision-

- (a) For the exclusive use of hermetically-closed packages for the keep-
- ing and conveying of carhide of calcium.

  (b) The adequate ventilation of the place where the carbide of calcium

is present.

(c) The prohibition of any powerful compression of the gas produced in the apparatus or receptacles employed.

(d) The keeping and use of commercially pure carhide of calcium only, and the establishment of sufficient arrangements for the sampling and testing of the carhide.

(e) The exclusion of copper from all vessels or apparatus used with or for carhide of calcium or the gas produced therefrom.

(f) The use only of an apparatus which the local authorities have satisfied themselves, under competent advice, is of a safe and suitable character, and the prohibition of the employment for the manipulation of such apparatus of any person other than a properlyinstructed and capable operator.

(g) The safe disposal of the residue and the prohibition of its introduc-

The safe disposal of the residue and the prohibition of its introduction into sewers, cesspocls, &c., unless mixed with at least ten times

its bulk of water.

# WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

ruis Act came into operation on July 1, 1898. It applies to work on, or n. or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry or engineering work, and to building work in most cases). Factory is a comprehensive term. It does not extend to retail shops as such, hut it would include any where a hoist, wheel or crane is worked hy power, and, of course, any adjoining factory, such as aerated water works. In the case of a shop with a factory attached, any the workmen employed in the latter would have a claim under this Act in respect of an accident in the course of such occupation.

The Act provides that in the event of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment in such cases heing caused to a workman, his employer shall he liable to pay compensation to an imount varying according to the number of persons dependent on the workmen, but which, in case of death, may not exceed £390, and can only each the amount of three years' wages. In case of total incapacity, the otal compensation may not exceed 50 per cent of the workman's past rear's earnings, and must not he at the rate of more than £1 a week.

# THE B.P., 1898.

Every Pharmacist wants to know what is new in it. few have the patience to compare the 1885 with the 1898. Che Diary article does that for them.

Mist. Ol Ricini,—The 1890 Additions contained a formula for castor-oil mixture. It was Professor Macnamara's. He was a member of the committee who compiled the Additions, and it was understood that the mixture was good aud would become popular. Instead of that there was a cry of indignation from British pharmacists who had tried to make it; now the B.P. gives us an entirely new formula—

1890		1808	
Castor oil 6	fl. dr. Castor oil	3 1	A. oz.
	min. Mucilage		l, oz.
Oil cf cloves 2	min. Orange-flow	ver water	i, UZ.
Syrup 1	fl. dr. (only)		fl. oz.
Solution of potash 1	fl. dr. Cinnamon-		1. oz.
	fl. oz.	2 <u>2</u> 1	1. OZ.

Sennæ Co.—This long-popular mixture was first officialised in 1897. The origin of "hlack draught" or "hlack dose" is unknown. Prohably the old P.L. infusion of senna, which contained senna, cardamoms, and "crystals of tartar," was the nucleus. Brande (1825) gave a formula for "common black dose," and Gray (1831) one for "common hlack draught" see follows: as follows :-

Brande Magnesiæ sulphatis 3ss. Infusi sennæ compos fl3iss. Tincturæ sennæ Syrupi zingiheris, aa fl3j. Spiritus ammoniæ comp fl3ss. Fiat haustus purgans.	Gray.  Inf. sennæ comp 3v.  Aq. cinnam 3j.  Mannæ 3iv.  Magnes. sulph 3vj.  Dose: A wineglass when necessary
--	--

The U.S.P. draught contains manna and fennel amongst its ingredients; there was an infusion in the P.L. of the middle of last century containing fennel. Redwood appears to have heen the first to publish a formula with liquorice, which was some years hefore the 1867 B.P., and his formula contained spt. amm. arom. These facts make the evolution of the B.P. preparation exceptionally interesting. We have it in the subjoined;—

				1867		1885		1898
Magnes. sulph.	•••	•••	•••	4 oz.		4 OZ.	***	5 OZ.
Ext. glycyrrh	• • •	• • •		1 0z.	(liq.)	I OZ.	***	I OZ.
Tr. sennæ	• • •	•••	• • •	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	•••	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.	• • • •	none
Tr. card. co.	• • •	•••	•••	1 d OZ.		1½ oz.	• • •	2 OZ.
Spt. amm. arom. Inf. sennæ	• • •	•••	•••	none	•••	none	• • •	I OZ.
im. semiæ			10	20 OZ.		T 5 O 2 =	t o	20.02

It will be seen from this that the mixture now contains 25 per cent. more Epsom salts than those of 1867 and 1885.

Morphine Salts.—The acetate was formerly expected to yield 15 gr. of hydrate front 20 gr.; now 14 2 gr. from 20 gr., which is nearer the truth, Similarly, the quantity obtainable from 20 gr. of hydrochloride is reduced from 16 to 151 gr. The method of determining this is more accurately described in the hydrochloride monograph, which, though longer, contains only the henzol and ash tests additional. E. Merck says the salt does not yield a colourless solution in sulphuric acid, hut a pale rose colour. True. The tartrate is a salt which the late Mr. Thomas Smith strongly recommended for making the hypodermic injection.

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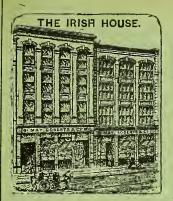
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# AN INSET

INSERTED in the Winter Issue of The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is one of the best bits of advertising any enterprising house can do. It is an excellent method of bringing business; it appeals to the whole of the drug-trade of the British Empire, and to the best buyers in the drug-trade of foreign countries, and is as moderate in cost as it is effective. The Winter Issue will be on January 28. Our publisher will gladly furnish particulars to any inquirer. Address him at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., or call, if possible.

# INVENTED WORDS COMPETITION.

TUESDAY next, January 10, is the last day for sending in a vote for the best five of the "invented words" printed in our last week's issue, page 1055. We have been advised of two misprints in the list of invented words published last week. Zwateline should have been Zwaveline, and Kephalzine should have been Kephalalgine. If this correction makes any difference in anyone's vote we shall be glad to rectify any of the cards already received.

# Summary.

THE LATEST STORE PRICES will be found on p. 4.

AUSTRALIA has begun to criticise the new B.P. (p. 8).

PORTRAITS of new year knights are given on p. 12, and cthers on p. 20.

SOME ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS on advertising and its agents are commented upon on p. 18.

SEVEN WHOLESALE and fifty retail druggists in England and Wales failed during 1898 (p. 19).

PARTICULARS of a French co-operative success in opposing proprietary specialities are given on p. 6.

MR. EDWIN DOWZARD communicates a practical note on the estimation of oil in malt and oil (p. 23).

WE GIVE PARTICULARS of the new Cuban tariff on p. 24. Duties have been reduced about 60 per cent.

FURTHER PARTICULARS regarding the New York druggists' short-hours movement are given on p. 9.

WE RECORD a fair number of partnership and other business changes in all branches of the trade (p. 26).

THE ABERDEEN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has given a little variation to the Federation resolutions (p. 21).

A GERMAN CHEMIST says that citral does not pre-exist in oil of lemongrass, which, if a fact, is of great commercial importance (p. 17).

GOOD PROGRESS has been made by the London Chamber of Commerce committee who are looking into the tincture-drawback question (p. 4).

THE SECRETARY OF BOUILLON FLEET (LIMITED) denies that his company are the landlords of the club-premises referred to last week (p. 2).

MR. J. N. TATA, of Bombay, has given thirty lakes of rupees to found an Imperial University in India for post-graduate instruction (p. 9).

Mr. J. G. PREBBLE criticises the proposed Indian Additions to the British Pharmacopæia in a series of interesting and instructive notes (p. 22).

THE PRESIDENT of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland epitomises the case of registered pharmacists against limited companies in a letter on p. 29.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY will decide next week whether or not the recommendations for the storage of poisons shall be made regulations. They are printed on p. 16.

A BILL has passed the Victorian House of Assembly which will require poisonous proprietary medicines to be labelled with the name and quantity of the poison which they contain (p. 8).

THE SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY'S DIPLOMA is reproduced on p. 15, with the conditions upon which it is granted to Fellows. The Company will not permit the use of mydriatics by its diplomates.

AN UNREGISTERED PERSON, carrying on business as a druggist, sold some lime water 55 per cent under B.P. strength, and, not being able to defend himself, was dealt with very severely by the North London magistrate (p. 10).

THE BP. 1898 is being strictly enforced in North London Two chemists have been fined this week for selling amygdalina eucalyptus oil (p. 10). We comment upon the necessity for chemists paying strict attention to the new B.P. (p. 17).

OPIUM, OIL OF CLOVES, GERMAN CAMPHOR, and a few minor articles are cheaper this week. Saffron is going high, and the importers of quicksilver wanted half-a-crown more a bottle for it. The year's business has commenced well (p. 34).

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT reviews French pharmacy of 1898, showing how the law has been modified, what pharmacists have taken part in politics, how education has progressed, cutting-remedies developed, and what legal points have been decided (p. 6).

# English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### The Leeds College of Pharmacy.

This institution was opened for work on Monday last, January 2. The principal, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, pharmaceutical chemist, informs us that he has strong local support, and that his roll of entrants is a very good one, including students from the Transvaal, Cape Colony, London, Oxford, and other places.

#### A Heroic Rescue.

On December 29, four persons were admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in a condition which the senior housephysician described as "on the verge of death." These were a foreman electro-plater and gilder, named Franklin, and his three children. Franklin was working in a room on his master's premises in Clerkenwell Green, and his family were waiting for him, when it is thought that the children upset an iron pan containing cyanide of potassium and an earthenware jar full of vitriol. All four were almost immediately overcome by the cyanogen-fumes, and would undoubtedly have been suffocated but for the heroism of a passing soldier, who, stuffing a muffler in his mouth, entered the house four times, and succeeded in bringing the victims of the accident to the open air.

### Bouillon Fleet and the Night Clubs.

The Secretary of Bouillon Fleet (Limited) asks us to contradict the ex-parte statements made in the course of the prosecution of certain persons at the County of London Sessions, charged with keeping disorderly clubs. As we mentioned the matter last week, it is only fair that the company's contradiction should be published. One of the persons named Galli was reported to have said that the rent of his premises—71 12s. a week—was paid to Bouillon Fleet or to Heinekens. The Secretary says his company had nothing whatever to do with the rent of these premises, and that neither they nor Heinekens had any such name as Galli on their books. He further states that the suggestion made by Mr. Bodkin, the prosecuting counsel, that any fine imposed would probably be paid by Bouillon Fleet (Limited) was without foundation. This company or Heinekens only supply lager beer and mineral or acrated waters, and the police might in fairness have told the Court that the persons found drunk in the club had not got into that state either by drinking mineral waters or that mild beverage, lager beer. The company, adds the Secretary, have never on any occasion paid or indemnified against fines or consequences, directly or indirectly, or agreed to do so, any individual whatever with whom they have at any time had dealings. Neither Bouillon Fleet nor Heinekens were the landlords of 27 Rathbone Place, as stated by this prisoner, nor did the company or Heinekens in any way take the profits of this or any other house. The prisoner, Adolph Sanders, who made the statements had asked Bouillon Fleet to help him to obtain bail, and the application was at once peremptorily refused.

# The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

The, Deputy-Coroner for Flintshire (Mr. F. I.l. Jones) held an inquest at Mcld, on December 28, concerning the death of a collier named Burgess, who had taken about half a pint of carbolic acid. The acid had been obtained from Mr. D Hughes, chemist, and a question arose as to whether the inquest should be adjourned to secure the attendance of Mr. Hughes to give evidence regarding the sale. The Coroner pointed out, however, that the chemist was within his rights in selling the carbolic acid, as there were no restrictions on the sale of the article, but it was certainly time, he said, that some restrictions should be instituted. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane, and passed a resolution condemning the facilities with which carbolic acid could be obtained. This resolution the Coroner promised to forward to the Home Secretary.

#### The Bronchial-cigarette Prosecution.

The Saffron Walden Justices had before them on December 28 John Frost, alias J. Lee and J. Butt, charged on remand with obtaining various sums of money by false pretences in connection with the sale of cigarettes recommended for bronchial affections. Mr. B. L. Ackland prosecuted for the Treasury, and asked for a remand on the ground that the result of the analysis of the cigarettes sold by prisoner, and alleged to be different from what he represented, had not been completed. Mr. Avery, for the defence, opposed the application on the ground that the analysis had nothing to do with the charge of false pretences. Mr. Ackland said there were three other warrants out against the prisoner, who was thereupon remanded.

### Chemists and their Wives.

At Torquay Police Court on December 29 John George Warry, described as a chemist, but not on the register, was summoned for threatening his wife. Mrs. Warry deposed that a few nights previously defendant came home late the worse for liquor, and threatened to set the house on fire. She went for the police, and, on her return, found her husband in bed and asleep. She lived in fear of him, however, and asked that he be bound over. Defendant told the Bench that his wife was always nagging, and had a habit of throwing looking-glasses and knives at him, but he was bound over to keep the peace for six months under a penalty of 251.

At the Manchester Police Court on December 30 E. C. Kayser, a chemist in the employment of a firm of calico-printers at Hyde, was charged by his wife with assault, and also with persistent cruelty. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the parties had been married four years, and quarrels began two months after marriage, specific assaults being alleged against defendant from then till the present summons. Defendant denied some of the acts alleged against him, but stated that, being very temperate and industrious, he had objected to his wife taking whisky before going to bed, and he was also dissatisfied with certain household expenditures. The Bench granted prosecutrix a separation order, with an allowance of 25s. per week.

# An Explosive Mixture.

On December 28 while Mr. Cooper, dispenser at the Roya Kent Dispensary, Greenwich, was engaged mixing various chemicals in a mortar an explosion occurred which broke the mortar in pieces, cutting Mr. Cooper's face in several places, and injuring his eyes. He was at once attended by several doctors, and is now progressing favourably, although possibly his eyesight may be slightly affected.

# "Infants' Preservative."

At an inquest held at Leicester on December 29, respecting the death of a child named Roff, three months old, the mother stated that for the last three weeks she had been giving the child a teaspoonful of an "Infants' Preservative" each day. She also gave the child another mixture for wind. The "Preservative" was bought to quiet the child, but it did not seem to have much effect. Dr. West thought death was due to gradual asphyxia. The "Infants' Preservative" probably contained a narcotic. The inquest was adjourned for the "Preservative" to be analysed.

# Paregoric Suspected.

At an inquest held at Rochdale, on December 30, respecting the death of a child named Fowler, the mother stated that as the child had a cold she gave it about 15 drops of paregoric. After taking the drug the child slept for a while and then had a fit, in which it died. Dr Malvin informed the Coroner that 15 drops of paregoric would contain about  $\frac{1}{16}$  gr. of opium, but he did not think that amount would cause death. It might have accelerated the child's death in its condition. The jury found that the child died from syncope, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show that death was accelerated by the drug.

## The Strychnine-on-Toast Case.

The case of Elizabeth Walford, lately a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. John Marlar, chemist, Halstead, who is

charged with attempting to injure her late mistress by giving her strychnine on a piece of toast, was again brought forward at Halstead Sessions on January 2. Dr. Stevenson, Home Office analyst, said the pieces of toast submitted to him for examination contained about  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of strychnine, a quantity insufficient to kill, but which would produce symptoms of poisoning. An errand-boy gave evidence that prisoner told him the family ought to be struck dead, and on one occasion, when her mistress was ill, she hoped she would die. Prisoner was committed for trial at the Essex Assizes.

### Selling to Midwives.

At Hammersmith, on January 2, Mr. Luxmoore Drew and a jury held an adjourned inquest into the death of a woman named Birmingham, which, it was alleged, was the result of an illegal operation performed by a nurse named Jane White. Benjamin John Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, 7 Middleton Road, Kingsland, said he had supplied Mrs. White with rhubarb-pills, aloes and myrrh pills, and some pills from her own prescription containing sulphate of iron 1 gr., cayenne-pepper  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  gr. of aloes and myrrh pill. He kept a stock of the latter for Mrs. White, selling them to her as she wanted them, but he had also sold them to other people as steel-and-pennyroyal pills.

What are they used for ?-Possibly to bring on the courses in females. Do you sell them to men?—They are a tonic and a purgative. But have you ever sold them to men?— No, sir. Have you supplied the same person with medicine or liquids?—Yes. What kind?—Tincture of gentian, sal volatile, spirit of chloroform, and extract of ergot. In what quantities?—Generally in ounces. Ergot is a poison under the first schedule, is it not?—Yes. Did you get her to sign the book in the usual way?—No, sir. Why not?—I did not think it necessary, as she was a midwife. How did you know she was a midwife ?-I knew her as such; she told me she was one. Then, if a person came to you and said he was a doctor, you would sell him a poison?—Not unless he showed me his card. But he may have brought some other person's card. You would only know what he told you, and would that be sufficient for you?-The witness did not reply, but only shrugged his shoulders. The last occasion on which he sold ergot to Mrs. White was in November. on

which occasion he sold her  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

The Coroner: You see, if you had kept your book as you ought to have done, we should have known exactly, and it

would have been of great assistance.
The inquiry was adjourned.

At the police court hearing of the charge against the woman on Wednesday, the Magistrate (Mr. Fordham), after hearing Mr. Wilkinson's evidence, said he did not know why he had been imported into the case at all. Mr. Wilkinson has been in business for thirty-eight years in the neighbourhood.

#### Poisoned by Salt of Lemon.

An inquest was held at Teignmouth on January 2 into the circumstances attending the death of Miss W. M. Lind, who was found dead by the side of a hayrick at Dawlish on the previous day. Deceased, who had recently threatened to commit suicide, went to the shop of Mr. Adams, chemist, Dawlish, where she purchased 2 oz. of salt of lemon. Evidence of the purchase was given by Mr. A. H. Ware, manager for Mr. Adams, who stated that he noticed nothing peculiar in the manner of the deceased, and that he labelled the parcel "Poison." The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to poisoning by salt of lemon, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

# A Bacteriologist for Camberwell.

The Camberwell Vestry, with the object of familiarising the inhabitants of the parish with the real basis and methods of preventive medicine, have appointed Dr. E. C. Bousfield their municipal bacteriologist. Dr. Bousfield's duties consist in diagnosing by bacteriological examination various infectious diseases, and giving public lectures on their prevention. The first of the lectures was delivered in the Camberwell Art Gallery and Museum on January 3, and dealt generally with the bacteriology of infectious diseases, with special reference to diphtheria. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides, and was very well attended.

#### Poison-cupboards in Workhouses.

Owing to the accidental poisoning of an inmate of the Manchester Workhouse some time ago by a nurse, it has been resolved by the Board of Guardians that cupboards in which poisons are kept shall be painted green, with the word "Poisons" in bold red letters upon them. The rule as to the description of bottles to be used for poisons is also to be strictly adhered to.

#### Medicine mistakes.

At an inquest held at Stockport on January 4, on the body of a woman named Patience Broderick, the medical testimony was to the effect that the woman died from an overdose of morphia, and the doctor alleged that his dispenser had made a mistake in making up the prescription, putting in 50 gr. of morphia instead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. The inquest was adjourned for a post-mortem examination.

At Southampton, on January 2, an inquest was held relative to the death of Oscar Thomas, sixteen months old. The evidence of the father of the deceased was to the effect that some medicine, obtained from Mr. Dawson, chemist, was being administered to the child for a teething trouble. A dose of medicine intended for a dog was given the child by a servant, who mistook the bottles, both being similar in size and shape, and the medicine in each being very much alike in colour. Medical evidence proved that death was due to bronchial pneumonia, caused by the administration of the wrong medicine.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Pimlico, on January 4, with reference to the death of a child named Nellie Preston, who, on Christmas-day, drank a quantity of hartshorn and oil. The mother washed out the child's mouth at the time and after a sleep she seemed better, but being worse next day she was taken to a doctor, who recommended the application of olive oil. She was admitted to St. George's Hospital on December 29, where she died two days later. A post-mortem examination revealed that the larnyx and gullet had been affected by the embrocation, which had got into the bronchi. The cause of death was suffocation from ammonia-poisoning.

#### Over-exertion.

At Berkeley, on December 30, an inquest was held into the death of Mr. Thomas Herbert Pick (38), landlord of the White Hart Hotel, and for several years past dispenser at Dr. Awdry's surgery. On the day of his death deceased had gone for a run with the harriers, and after medical evidence had been given, the jury returned a verdict of death through rupture of the heart, caused by over-exertion.

#### Workhouse contracts.

Lyminge, Kent.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stace y & Co., of London drugs. The amount of the contract is 30l. 16s. 8d.

Maidstone.—Messrs. G. S. Stonham & Son, Maidstone, for drugs.

Malmesbury.—Mr. E. Walker, for carbolic soap, at 16s. per cwt.

## Fires.

A fire occurred at the establishment of Mr. R. A. Jennings, chemist and druggist, Oxford Street, Grimsby, shortly before midnight on December 26, but was subdued by the police before the arrival of the fire-brigade.

A model engine, worked by means of a spirit-lamp, was one of the Christmas attractions in the shop-window of Messrs. H. Lester & Sons, chemists, Nuneaton. On December 28 some cotton-wool with which Mr. Lester was decorating the window came in contact with the lighted lamp, and a fire occurred which cracked the plate-glass window and did 5l, worth of damage before it was subdued.

Fire broke out in the early morning of January 5 on the premises of the London Stereoscopic Company in Cheapside. Considerable excitement was caused by the constant explosions which took place as the flames came in contact with various chemicals stored in the basement. The outbreak was subdued before any damage to surrounding property was done, but the company's premises are gutted.

Mary Wolstencroft, who carries on a chemist's business at Market Street, Carnforth, was summoned by the Urban District Council on December 31, for allowing a chimney to be on fire. It was pointed out that the offence was committed over two months ago, and the District Council had intimated to the defendant that if a fee of 2s. were paid no proceedings would be taken. She refused to pay, and the Magistrates now questioned the authority of the Council to demand any fee. Ultimately a fine of 1s. without costs was imposed.

#### Store-prices.

The following alterations are noted in the January list of the Civil Service Supply Association :-

Keating's cough-lozenges reduced from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 1d. per

Advanced.—Gosnell's cherry tooth-paste, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Gosnell's cherry-blossom perfume, from 1s. 6d. and 2s. 7d. to 1s. 7d and 2s. 8d.; St. Jacobs oil, from 1s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 2s. 1d.

# The Army and Navy Stores circular for January advises :-

Reductions.—Antipyrin capsules, 1s. 4d. per dozen; glycerin

enules (B., W. & Co.), 8½d. per box; sparklets, 1s. per dozen; colocynth, 2s. per lb.; colocynth (powdered) 2s. 3d. per lb.

Additions.—Special bottle for use of sparklets, 4s. 6d. each; ditto, electro-plated, 7s. 6d.; cod-liver oil (new season), 7s. per gal. jar; Atkinson's Myretta and new concentrated perfumes, 4s. 2d. and 7s. 6d. per bottle; ornamental Myretta sachets, 2s. each; Afolia bouquet, 2s. 8d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle; Pandora bouquet, 5s. 10d. and 6s. 10d.; Eugol, 3s. 3d. per bottle; Eugol dentifrice, 1s. 7d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle.

### Charges of Stealing Drugs.

At Southwark Police Court, on Wednesday, Alfred Charles Hammersley (31), clerk, and William Walter Cole (24), clerk, were charged, the former with stealing and the latter with receiving a bottle of compound syrup of hypophosphites, value 2s 3d., the property of Hammersley's employers, Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, wholesale druggists, of Southwark Street. Mr. Humphreys, who prosecuted, stated that 20l. worth of property belonging to the prosecutors had been found by the police at Hammers-ley's residence. He appeared to have been stocking perfumes to a considerable extent, and also dispensing medicines, as amongst the things found at his place were a quantity of salicylic acid and a pair of apothecary's scales. His salary was 2l. 2s. 6d. per week, and he had been in the firm's employment since September, 1896. Cole, so far as was known at present, was a respectable man, and the only evidence against him was that he bought the stolen bottle of medicine of Hammersley, and presented it, as a tonic, to a barmaid at the Pied Horse, Chiswell Street, Finsbury. Evidence of the arrest having been given by Detective-Sergeant Kemp, M division, the prisoners were remanded, and Cole was allowed bail in 40%.

# Burglaries at Chemists'.

The premises of Mr. J. C. Pentney, chemist and dentist, at 98 Queen's Road, Dalston, were broken into on January 3, and articles to the value of about 201. were stolen. The burglars forced the kitchen-window, and after bagging some valuable silver-plate they made their way to the shop and secured a quantity of perfume. The burglars and their booty have not yet been found.

At the Manchester Police Court, on January 4, two men, named Arthur Evans and Samuel Wade, were charged with breaking into the stores of Messrs. Goadsby & Co., chemists, Bridge Street, Manchester, and stealing bank-notes and silver and gold to the value of 51%. 14s. Wade pleaded guilty, adding that Evans knew nothing about the robbery. The prisoners were remanded for a week.

# Dental Qualifications.

We quoted last week a "Doctor of Refraction's" diploma, granted by the "Philadelphia Optical College." We did not name the person who was using the diploma, but Mr. Oglesby, chemist, dental surgeon, and optician, of Barnsley, claims to be the Ref. Dr. referred to. Mr. Oglesby has no false modesty about his qualifications, and he uses printers' ink very liberally to make them known. He sends us a selection of some twenty of his circulars, some referring to defective eyesight and some to defective teeth. All these

are brightly written and well produced. This is Mr. Oglesby s optical card :-

# ARTHUR OGLESBY,

# D.B.O.A. (Lond.):

Member of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers, Guildhall, London;
Member of the British Optical Association;
Member Alumni Association, Philadelphia, Pa.;
Doctor of Refraction; Graduate in Optics;
Qualified Optometrician,

# CHEAPSIDE, BARNSLEY.

#### The Tincture Drawback.

The Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is making good progress in regard to the recognition of new B.P. preparations for extra allowance on exportation. The sub-committee have collected and arranged a largeamount of evidence, which forms an excellent basis to go upon. Following upon communications with the Board of Inland Revenue, an early interview has been arranged between the Board and a deputation from the Chemical Section, and it is confidently expected that this will lead to the codification of the existing drawback-lists, and probably a considerable extension of those already published in General Orders. The Drug-trade Sub-section of the Chamber met on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Tyrer, provincial as well as metropolitan houses being represented, and the whole matter was thoroughly discussed, with the view to submitting a complete and reasonable case to the Board of Inland Revenue.

# Poisoned by Hyssop.

At an inquest at Birmingham, on 'January 4, it transpired that Mrs. Raden (37), wife of a silversmith, who was expecting her confinement, swallowed a quantity of hyssop-two packets of which she bought—one from the shop of Mr. Freeman, chemist, and the other from Mr. Whiston, chemist. She had read in a book that hyssop was a good thing to take in the circumstances. The child was born dead, and the woman herself died after a few hours' illness. Mr. Whiston said a packet of hyssop, such as he sold to deceased, contained fifteen doses. In answer to the Coroner, he stated that he got the herb from Messrs. Jones, London. The Coroner: Are they manufacturing chemists? Mr. Whiston: Not exactly manufacturing chemists. They deal largely in chemists' sundries, and are a first-class house. Answering further questions, Mr. Whiston stated that there was no great danger in taking too large a dose, or in allowing the hyssop to stew too long; nor had he ever heard of hyssop being used for improper purposes. Mr. H. R. Leech, surgeon, attributed death to an overdose of hyssop. He admitted that he could not find any recorded case of poisoning by this herb, but in the French Medical Encyclopædia three cases were mentioned. In ordinary doses it was not a poison, but deceased took sixteen times the ordinary dose.

# A Prescribing Captain.

At an inquest held at Derby, on January 2, some remarkable evidence was given by Captain Fielden, a retired officer of the Scots Fusiliers, who told the Coroner he now amused himself by doctoring people. The deceased in this case was the 3-year-old son of a labourer named Booth, and the mother said the captain called and saw the child one day, and gave her some ointment to rub on its head. She used the ointment, and the child died in convulsions the next day and when Captain Fielden called he was surprised to find the child dead. He then prescribed for another child, who, he said, was sickening for typhoid fever. In reply to the Coronor, Captain Fielden said he made no charge for his advice nor for the remedies. He had been in hospitals since 1859, so he ought to know something about medicine. The physic was made up at the dispensary in Otter Street, which belonged to Miss Walmsley. There was no poison in his medicine, though there was a little in the ointment. He did not believe in poisons. He would give certificates for death or burial if the Coroner would permit him—(laughter)—but prior to this one there had not been any deaths in the cases he had attended. He did not report cases of infectious disease, because the authorities did not take any notice of his reports, as he was not a qualified man. Qualified men,

he added, were not allowed to use good remedies like he did. The Coroner: Who can prevent them using these remedies? Captain Fielden: It is against medical etiquette. You do not consider duly qualified men use the remedies they should do?—No, it is against their trade union to do so. (Laughter.) He cured 98 per cent. of his small-pox patients at Gloucester when the doctors were losing 55 per cent. of theirs. Asked to state the composition of the ointment, the Captain wrote the formula, which was shown to the jury and to Dr. Spettigue. The doctor said he did not think the ointment accelerated the death. The child was suffering from water on the brain. The Coroner having severely admonished Captain Fielden, the latter, in answer to the foreman of the jury, said he considered Miss Walmsley was quite qualified to make up the medicines. She had not been to college, but she was a specialist. The dispensary was kept up through the remedies being sold to chemists, and by subscriptions. The place was free for the labouringclasses, and no one was charged on dispensing days, but a charge was made to lady-patients on Wednesdays. He had nothing to do with that, however. Miss Walmsley was one of his cured patients. He believed she had a bankingaccount. He received no money from this Crimson Cross Dispensary, nor from any other dispensary.

# Irish Mews.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

## Drug-contracts.

Ulster Chemists (Limited) have obtained the medical contract to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary.

The Local Government Board have written to the Killarney Guardians asking them to always consult their medical officers when considering tenders for the supply of drugs and medicines. This is, they state, the practice in most unions.

# The Belfast Guardians and their Drug-bill.

At last week's meeting of the Belfast Guardians Dr. Brown stated that in one quarter in 1898 the medicine contract had cost the Board 1,700*l.*, and he deprecated any further increase. An extraordinary item was the number of thermometers. During the quarter 115 had been bought for the infirmary and 210 for the hospital. Mr. Oswald said it struck him that those thermometers were being carried out of the house wholesale. That was the only way to account for the quantity used. A special committee was appointed to inquire.

## Charges of Theft.

James Simmington, porter at the Queen's College, Belfast, has been sent for trial on a charge of stealing from the college over 200% worth of scientific instruments, belonging to Professor Letts. He was also charged with having obtained a box of chloride of gold from Messrs. Thomas McMullen & Co., chemists and druggists, by falsely representing he had been sent for it by the college authorities.

At Limerick Assizes two lads, named Galvin and Boland, were charged with having stolen a deposit-receipt from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, apothecary. Galvin, who had been in the doctor's employment, confessed, and 30% of the stolen money had been recovered. He appeared to have been the dupe of Boland. Galvin was allowed out under the First Offenders Act and Boland was imprisoned for three months.

#### Personal.

Mr. J. W. Harvey, L.P.S.I., has opened a new pharmacy at 31 Great Georges Street, Cork.

Mr. James E. O'Neill, chemist and druggist, Drogheda, has been selected Nationalist candidate for the District Council under the new Irish Local Government Bill.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson, druggist, late of Messrs. Dobbin & Co., Belfast, has been seriously injured by being thrown from his trap, and the doctors hold out little hope of his recovery.

Mr. D. Walsh, B.A., M.P.S.I., Ballinasloe, has been appointed out of a large number of candidates to the

position of mathematical master at St. Peter's College,

Mr. Gilbert J. Davies, 2 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, has been appointed agent in Ireland for Messrs. Titterton & Howard, 8 and 10 Great Titchfield Street, London, brushmanufacturers, &c.

# Scotch Hews.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

# Lady Dispensers in Glasgow.

At the meeting of Govan Parish Council, Glasgow, on December 29, it was reported that the Medical Sub-committee had received three applications for the office of lady-dispenser for the outdoor dispensary in Carlton Place. The applicants were Miss Martha McCulloch, Miss M. Kennedy, and Miss Isabella Pollock. The committee had seen the three young ladies. Neither of them was registered, but Miss McCulloch and Miss Pollock expressed their intention of qualifying as early as possible, and agreed that the hours of attendance at the dispensary would enable them to attend classes for that purpose. The Chairman said the salary, until the person appointed was qualified, would be 40l. a year, and 60l. a year as soon as she was registered. Both ladies were satisfied with this condition. Ultimately the committee agreed to recommend the appointment of Miss McCulloch, and the Council approved. Miss McCulloch has had twelve years' experience as a dispenser—first at the Glasgow Moncur Street Medical Mission, and subsequently with three doctors.

#### St. Andrews Materia Medica Chair.

Dr. W. H. de Wytt, who was recently appointed Professor of Materia Medica of the St. Andrews University, has declined to take up the office, owing doubtless to the dissent which the appointment gave rise to. The position has been given to Dr. Charles Robertshaw Marshall, of Cambridge, whose pharmacolegical researches on Indian hemp and arterial stimulants are well known. Dr. Marshall has accepted the chair, the salary attached to it being 350l a year. Dr. Marshall is 28 years of age, and is a graduate in medicine of the Victoria University. He is an Owens College man, and after graduating he became private assistant to Professor Letch In 1894 he was appointed assistant to the Downing Professor of Medicine in Cambridge University. He has also worked in Professor Schmiedeberg's laboratory at Strasburg. His chair belongs to the Conjoint School of Medicine, under which Drs. MacEwan, Stalker, and Templeman, of Dundee, hold their Professorships. The lectures are given in Dundee University College.

# A Commission Dispute.

Judgment was given on December 23, at Edinburgh, by the Railway and Canal Commissioners in an application by Messrs. C. Tennant & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Carnoustie, against the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, as joint owners of the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Line. Applicants had a siding for the use of their works adjoining the railway at Carnoustie, and they alleged that the respondents charged rates for station-accommodation and terminal services which were neither afforded nor rendered. They asked for the repayment by respondents of 4,708%. which they averred should have been allowed them as rebates on their charges. These averments were denied by respondents, who produced an agreement made between the parties in 1895 which fixed special rates covering rebates. The Court held that, no intimation of the termination of this agreement having been given by the applicants until the service of the presentapplication, the claim for 4,708% could not be allowed; but as it appeared that the rates charged to the complainants' siding were substantially the same as those charged to other stations where accommodation and terminal services were provided by the respondents, rebate would, in future, have to be allowed, the amount to be fixed by the Ccurt.

# French Pharmacy in 1898.

(By our Paris Correspondent.)

THE LAW MODIFIED. — The principal event of 1898, from the point of view of the "pharmacien" on this side of the Channel, has been the modification of the French Pharmacy Act. For the first time since it became law in 1803 a sacrilegious hand has been placed upon the venerable Law of Germinal, and the diploma of "second-class pharmacist" (instituted by the Legislature to stop the gaps made by the Napoleon wars in the ranks of the profession) has been legally abolished, as might very usefully have been done half a century sooner. This, and certain restrictions tending to increase the difficulty of obtaining the French pharmacy diploma by foreigners, were the only clauses voted by the expiring Chamber of Deputies last April, out of a carefuly-studied and very complete revised Act.

PHARMACIST POLITICIANS.—At the General Election last June, seven pharmacists were elected M.P.'s for provincial constituencies. Dr. Villejean, of Paris, M. Bachimont, of Nogent, and M. Chamerlat, of Thiers, had sat in the previous Parliament; the newcomers being M. Astier, a Paris pharmacist; M. Morel, of Charlieu; M. Bernard, of Bordeaux; and M. Limouzain-Laplance, of the Charente Department. M. J. César Duval, a fast friend of the profession, left the Lower House just before its dissolution, to sit for Savoy in the Senate. One of his fellow-Senators, M. Peytral, who was formerly a wholesale druggist at Marseilles, came very near the Prime Ministry of France after the elections, but he failed to form a Cabinet, and finally accepted from M. Brisson the post of Minister of Finances, which he still retains in the existing Dupuy Ministry. A passing tribute may here be paid to Senator Scheurer-Kestner, M. Duclaux, of the Pasteur Institute, and Professor Grimaux, for conscientious and consistent conduct in connection with the Dreyfus case.

EDUCATION .- The universities have in many cases profited by the permission accorded them by last year's Act to raise funds and grant purely scientific degrees. The Paris University's decision to issue diplomas with the title of "Doctor of Pnarmacy" is an important event. It has raised stormy protests in some medical journals, but the example is being followed in the provinces. In a country where the pharmaceutical degree is, if anything, rather harder to take than the medical diploma, the objection seems a little exaggerated Lille University grants a "Licentiate Chemist's" diploma among other new titles. The Council of the Paris University decided last May to loan 68,000l. for erecting laboratories, &c., while Lyons University has been authorised to borrow 25,000%, for similar purposes, including the building of a Chemical Institute. Nancy University (which already possesses a Chemical Institute) continues to receive donations for scientific research and technical purposes. The increasing tendency to give practical bacteriological instruction to students at the French schools of pharmacy, the appointment of Professor Beauregard to the chair of cryptogamy at the Paris School, and the lectures on pharmaceutical legislation at the same institution may all be noted as interesting signs of up-to-date instruction.

THE FRENCH P.A.T.A.—Another salient feature of the French pharmaceutical year has been the breakdown of the pharmacists' anti-cutting scheme. More than fifty proprietors of medicinal specialities had agreed to enter into an arrangement to prevent cutting provided 5,000 pharmacists (there are nearly 9,000 in France) would sign the engagement before a given date. When the date arrived 850 signatures were lacking, and, when asked for a fortnight's grace, the Proprietary-articles Syndicate replied that they could not further consider the question. The pharmacists were naturally irritated, and assertions were made that the patent-medicine makers had only countenanced the scheme in the conviction of its impossibility and in the hope of gaining time. The provincial pharmacists, among whom are fewer manufacturers of specialities than in the Parisian body, were especially incensed, and at the November Congress the "anti-patent" party, led by the "South-Eastern Federation" (Marseilles, Montpellier, &c.) and the

"General Syndicate," a Parisian body (formerly known as the "Société du X1°"), carried all before them. After a heated discussion, in which the advocates of moderation were granted but scanty hearing, it was decided to insert in the draft of the new pharmacy law which is to be presented to Parliament a clause which will practically stop the retailing of patents by pharmacists, and non-pharmacists cannot legally sell medicaments in France. Of course, the clause will never be voted by Parliament, but it may be that in consequence of the conflict the advocates of compromise will again secure a hearing.

Law Cases interesting pharmacists have been numerous. The "Eau de Botot" has been defended against imitation, but the exclusive right to the name of a locality (Evian) as applied to a mineral water has been again refused. The Aix tribunal decided that the term "Nice Olive Oil" could only be used by manufacturers and dealers established at Nice. Cases involving the question of the exclusive right to the scientific name of a new medicament bave aroused much interest. The Higher Courts have held that the names "exalgene," "chloralose," "salol," "formo-chloral," &c., cannot be monopolised. The Seine Tribunal upheld the right of the German maker to the word antipyrine, but this decision is being appealed against. Radam's microbe-killer has again been prosecuted, but, in spite of the views of the Seine Hygienic Council and the medical journals, its "Institute" still flourishes on a main Paris Boulevard The St. Etienne Tribunal decided (in March) that under the law of 1884 a pharmaceutical syndicate as such cannot undertake commercial operations (sale of such cannot undertake commercial operations (sale of mineral waters). A firm of Paris opticians, who claimed special virtues for spectacle-lenses made of baryta glass, which they described as "isometropic," claimed damages from Dr. Javal, the director of the Ophthalmological Laboratory of the Sorbonne, for publishing his opinion that the difference between baryta glass and ordinary glass for optical purposes was trifling. His comments were held to be band-tide criticism and the claim was rejected. In conbe bona-fide criticism, and the claim was rejected. In conclusion, we may note the small fine (41.) inflicted on a Havre pharmacist for prescribing, and the Marseilles Syndicate's claim of 6 000% from a local mutual aid society for illegal practice of pharmacy.

# An Interesting Experiment in Co-operation.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE victory of the Anti-Patent Crusaders at the General Congress of French pharmacists held in November renders an interview which a C. & D. correspondent had recently with one of the Parisian leaders of the movement, of some interest. Most of the opponents of any compromisewith the manufacturers of medicinal specialities are in the provincial towns, where the smaller annual turnover of the pharmacist renders the sale of patents at cost price a crying grievance. But a resolute and fairly numerous body of advocates of the self-help system is to be found at Paris. About ten years ago a society of pharmacists was founded in the eleventh arrondissement of Paris under the title of the "Societé du XI." While not neglecting regular gatherings and the discussion of other professional interests, one of its principal objects was to find a means of enabling the pharmacist to be less at the mercy of wholesale druggists. The French law does not allow trades unions and professional societies to undertake commercial operations, but an "Annexe Commerciale" of the Society was floated as a separate affair. Its object was to furnish the usual specialities and requisites at a low price by wholesale purchase and co-operative manufacture. The scheme met with much success, and at the general meeting held last month, it was stated that, besides paying off the installation expenses, the reserve fund now exceeds the capital first subscribed. The "Annexe" has sold 230,000 packets of its various products, and of one article alone (pectoral paste) 8,394 shilling boxes had been sold during the current financial year. Its success has attracted new members from the provinces as well as from Paris. Each member was supplied on the condition

that he sold the preparations at marked prices, and defaulters were to be struck out of the Society. Naturally a society thus intimately interested in the preparation and sale of medicaments became a rallying point of the opposition to the wholesale patent medicine-trade, and to some extent the opponent of the Société de Prévoyance and Syndicat Général des Pharmaciens de la Seine, which includes in its ranks a certain number of wholesale vendors of patents, and has consistently advocated compromise and amicable arrange-

Though still currently termed among Parisian pharmacists the "Société de XI°," the Society, as a matter of fact officially charged its name in 1895 to the Syndicat Géoéral de Pharmaciens de France. It publishes a monthly bulletin, with the motto "Union is Strength; Woe to the Isolated," and zealously advocates a bolder stand by pharmacists on the speciality and other questions. Latterly it has been felt that revised statutes were required to meet the growing development of the organisation, and new statutes were published this month. A few are worthy of note as signs of the times.

The Society admits "active" and "honorary" members, but the former only have the right to vote. An active member mnst be a retail French pharmacist in a shop or hospital. Honorary members are diplomaed pharmacists not in retail business. Members may have but one afficine, as permitted by law: anyone opening a second establishment is liable to prosecution, and will be struck off the list, but is eligible for re-election. Foreigners. French pharmacists deprived of civil rights, and pharmacists who have founded more than one pharmacy are not eligible as members. Considerable trouble has been taken to exclude wholesale pharmacists, "specialists," and company-traders from the Syndicate. Any member accused in writing by another member of unprofessional conduct may be summoned before the Conncil, and, after his defence has been heard, a majority of two-thirds of those present may vote him out of the Syndicate. The Syndicate is, of course, jubilant at the result of the last Congress, where the definition of "la specialité," presented in its name by M. Marg (one of its most eloquent and zealous members), was voted without opposition.

"But, of course, you know your proposition for the suppression of specialities will never be voted by Parliament," I

objected.

"We don't know anything of the sort," stoutly replied the spokesman of the Syndicate. "Of course, ideas take time to make their way, but one must make a beginning." And he drew a picture of the specialists hesitating before the determined attitude now taken up by French pharmacists, and darkly hinted at powerful weapons still in reserve, of which the magnanimity of the pharmacists alone had

hitherto prevented the employment.

"Five thousand pharmacists were represented," he continued, "but the other 4 000 are practically with us. They only need stirring up, and the conviction of their power in combination. We don't want to abolish patents, but we mean to show the specialists that they cannot do without us, and that if they want us to continue to sell their articles they must make arrangements to give us a fair profit. Believe me, they feel the difference in their sales since our crusade was started. The idea of syndicating pharmacists is only in its infancy, and the future 'belongs to us.'"
I suggested, with Victor Hugo, that the future belongs to

no one, but could not resist a last question.
"And do your members never sell below marked prices?" The pharmacist was frank. "We haven't had a single case," he said. "I am not going to pretend that no one ever makes a penny reduction to oblige a customer. But don't you see the difference? If he does he must keep it quiet, or he loses the advantage of belonging to the Society. You know as the advantage of belonging to the Society. You know as well as I do that where cutters harm us is not by selling a few articles below price. The mischief they do is by flooding town and country with catalogues offering reduced prices; and that is what our members dare not and cannot do.

JOHANNESBURG HOSPITAL.—Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co. have secured the contract for drugs, and the Co-operative Mineral-water Company are to snpply the hospital with aërated waters during the year.

# South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

A HAUL IN OIL .- At Johannesburg First Criminal Court on December 8, Alexander Weir was fined 256l. for defrauding the Customs by smuggling 1,328 cases of oil. If he declines to pay the fine he will have four months' imprisonment. The oil has been confiscated.

AERATED WATER TAX IN THE TRANSVAAL .- A correspondent of the Johannesburg Star states that one of the conditions of the new Transvaal loan is, that the Government shall levy a duty of 3s. a dozen on imported mineral waters. Mr. Baerveldt, of Baerveldt & Heyblom, whose firm is about to negotiate the loan, is a director of the Ouisisama Company, which would benefit by the new duty.

PERSONAL -- Mr. Bryant, manager of Messrs, B. G. Lennon & Co.'s Bloemfontein store, whose serious accident was referred to last week, was progressing favourably when the The injuries were not so bad as first reported, mail left and Mr. Bryant was expected to attend business by Christmas. -Mr. W. Dawn Copley, of Smart & Copley, Buluwayo, arrived at Cape Town on December 6, writes our correspondent in that city, and left a few days later for Matabeleland.

RHODESIAN PICK-ME-UPS are of the good old sort, it appears. A traveller tells how he was tired and thoroughly worn out, when he arrived at a little village a long, long way up the new railway-line and by good luck found there a chemist-shop. Thither he betook himself, and gasped, "Can you give me something to pull me together? You know what I mean." "Oh, yes," sympathetically responded the son of Galen, "I know exactly what you mean. When I was a young man I was once on a fortnight's spree myself, and so know the exact mixture."

ADULTERATION AT THE CAPE.—Referring in the House of Assembly last month to the way the Food and Drugs Act is administered, Mr. Rose Innes said the Department had a little army of men running round and seeing that chemists kept certain drugs up to the standard required by the British Pharmacopæia, while the much more scrious matter of the adulteration of food and drink they did not touch. Mr. Merriman, in reply, said the Act was one of the little-jim-jam Acts passed by the House, which caused a lot of expenditure, annoyance, and friction, and at the end of it all an inspector—more expense. (Laughter.) It was well that the B.P. was satisfied, for it was a power in the land. (Laughter.) These remarks are quite appropriate from Mr. Merriman.

A CHEMIST'S BANKRUPTCY .- At Maritzburg on December 5 before the Master of the Supreme Conrt, Thomas Hannah, chemist, with establishments in Maritzburg and in the Transvaal, was examined in bankruptcy. Hannah started in business in 1896 with 1001 borrowed capital, and before entering into partnership in 1898 with Mr. J. L. van Breda he had borrowed over 2000l. Mr. Breda brought 2,000l. into the business, whereas Hannah had only contributed as his half-share about 400l. A business at Standerton, in the Transvaal, cost 1,400l, of which 900l was paid on account, and 300l. was paid for another business at Heidelberg, also in the Transvaal. From the Standerton business bankrupt alleged that he had only received 201, but his method of bookkeeping was shown to be extremely faulty. The inquiry was adjourned.

ALL'S UP Now.—At Kimberley on December 12, Joseph Farrow Alsop, chemist's assistant, whose name, however, does not appear in the Colonial Pharmacy Register, 1898, was charged before the Resident Magistrate with theft. The accused obtained a situation in Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co.'s Kimberley branch, and a few days after taking over his duties he got an advance of 5l. on his month's salary; to this he added 6*l*. of his employers', which he abstracted from the till, and made his way to Bloemfontein, where he was arrested by the Free State police and handed over to the colonial anthorities. While in the Free State capital Alsop wrote to the firm's manager at Kimberley, asking him to consider the matter of 6l. as a loan, adding, "It is necessary for me to leave Kimberley." Three months' hard labour was the sentence passed.

# Australasian Rews.

From "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for December, 1898, of which copies may be obtained from the Publisher at 6d. each.

SOAP-MAKING BY THE MILLING-PROCESS has been introduced into New Zealand by Mr. Ignatius Singer, at the Flora Soap and Chemical Works, Petone, Wellington. He says he will sell the soap as cheaply as similar goods are sold in Europe.

PHARMACY ACT OF NEW ZEALAND, 1898—This issue of the C.D.A. contains the full text of this new Act, with editorial comments. Those who are interested in the Pharmacy-laws of the British Empire should get this number.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" was, at the November meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, adopted as the official organ. The agreement had been come to at the October meeting, and was finally ratified at the November one.

REGISTRATION IN N.S.W.—At the November meeting of the Pharmacy Board five women applied for registration, and one was admitted without further inquiry. A Swedish pharmacist, Mr. Harold H. Holengvist, of Berry, was admitted a member of the Pharmaceutical Society on the strength of his Swedish qualification.

THE LATE MR. BOSISTO. — The Victoria Board of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Society of the colony, at their November meetings, passed appreciative resolutions regarding the late Mr. Joseph Bosisto, O.M.G. The C.D.A. contains reports of the meetings and a special obituary-notice, with a recent portrait.

MR. J. GRANTLEY TINGLE, a former Bell scholar at Bloomsbury Square, has joined Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co's staff in Sydney, which seems to be the proper thing for Bell scholars to do nowadays. The Sydney staff had their second annual picnic on October 28. Pearl Bay was their resort, and, the C.D.A. tells us, "nothing was wanting to make the outing thoroughly enjoyable."

BUSINESS CHANGES — Mr. Julius Levy, Angel Place, Sydney, has sold his stock of drugs to Elliott Brothers (Limited). He will continue to stock Gardner's sifters and mixers, Lohse's perfumery, and other lines.—Sharland & Co. (Limited) are to transfer their head office to Wellington, N.Z., where the bulk of their shareholders are in the district—35,000 shares against 8,000 in all other parts.

TRADING WITHOUT A LICENCE.—At the City Police Court, Perth, W.A., on October 25, F. W. F. Danker, a chemist, carrying on business in Perth, was fined 5½ and costs for selling belladonna-liniment, he not being licensed to do so. The proceedings were initiated by the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and the evidence showed that Mr. Danker had not taken out the annual sale-of-poisons licence since 1893, although he had been applied to repeatedly for the fee. He produced his licence in court and maintained that he had paid the fee when he got it, but the Magistrate overruled that, and held that the fee should be paid annually.

THE CENTRAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND, in its annual report, gives an excellent account of useful work during the twelve months. It successfully defended members against charges under the Shop-hours Act; revised and maintained a price-list; formed a library; secured uniform closing at 9 p.m.; maintained the Pharmacy Bill agitation; promoted movements to remove chemists from the exemptions of the Shop and Shop-assistants Act and to exempt chemists from jury-service; had a definite date fixed for adoption of the new Pharmacopœia; formed a buying-association; and started efforts to improve the relations of medical men and chemists, which are likely to bear fruit. At the annual meeting in October the following were elected the executive for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Brittain; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wilton and Hanlon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. H. Hustwick; committee' Messrs. Brien, Fitzgerald, Orr, and Sutherland.

THE B.P. IN QUEENSLAND.—At a meeting of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland held on November 10 a letter was read from the Home Secretary replying to the Board's request to have the new B.P. officialised. The Home Secretary stated that a new Act would be required for this. The Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies had also acted in the matter, with the result that Mr. Foxen (Home Secretary) on November 3 introduced "The British Pharmacopecia Adopting Act, 1898," into the Legislative Council, making the work operative from January 1, 1899, and providing that in future, on the publication of a new edition of the new Pharmacopecia, the Government in Council may make it legal by notice published in the Gazette. This course is similar to that taken in other colonies, and it shows that the colonial drug-trade is quite determined that the B.P. prepared in this country is the best for them.

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE NEW B.P.—The first extended notice in Australia of the new B.P. has been taken by Mr. E. Gutheil, M.B., C.M., at the meeting of the Ballarat Branch of the British Medical Association on October 24. As to the metric system, he said very few pharmacists will glance their eyes over this part of the work, and not a single medical man; for all the doses are only given according to the Imperial system. Had these latter been also similarly "metricised," there would have been greater inducement for the pharmacist to work by this method; but as it is now it is "a beginning at the wrong end of the stick." Dr. Gutheil commended the uniformising of doses, and in regard to the new concentrated solution asked, "Are the corresponding infusions and decoction to be considered inferior in action, and, if so, why are they retained?" He wondered why diphtheria-antitoxin had not been recognised, and finished by saying that "the index seems to be more or less a failure. It states that 'the chief preparations are found under the principal English name of the drug'; but I notice that as soon as a preparation alters its name from that of its main ingredient it is omitted. And then why give it under the English name? Is not the Latin one more used? Thus under 'mercurous chloride' are given the ointment and compound pill; but is not black-wash a 'chief preparation'?" Dr. Gatheil has scored a point with lot. hydrarg. nig., as it is not mentioned in the Corrigenda either.

VICTORIA POISONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—This measure has passed the House of Assembly without alteration, except that a line has been added to the exemptions enacting that the Poisons Act, 1890, sha'l not apply to the sale of cyanide of potassium to be used for mining-purposes, and two new sub-clauses (3 and 4) have been added to section 4 as follows:—

(3) No patent or proprietary medicine consisting of, or containing, any poison shall, after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred, be sold or delivered unless the bottle or other vessel, wrapper or cover, box, or case immediately containing such medicine bears, conspicuously printed or stamped thereon, the English name or names of the poison or poisons of which such medicine consists or which it contains, and the amount of the poison or of each poison (as the case may be) contained in such medicine or of which such medicine consists.

(This will cause trouble, as many will not know what poison is contained in the article.)

(4) No person shall sell any materials or articles specified in paragraphs (c) and (f) of sub-section (1) of this section if they consist of or contain any poison specified in the first part of the second schedule to the Poisons Act, 1890, to any person who is under eighteen years of age, or who is unknown to the vendor, unless the sale be made in the presence of some witness who is known to the vendor and to whom the purchaser is known, and unless such witness signs his name, together with his place of abode, to the required entry before the delivery of the materials or articles to the purchaser.

The Bill has still to face the ordeal of the Legislative Council, where it was read a first time on November 24, but there is little probability of serious alteration, although medical men and pharmacists have been invited to submit any amendments they may think of. The Chief Secretary had charge of the Bill, and he made it quite clear that the Bill must be limited to amending the defects disclosed in the recent pink-pills case, and this the new amendment covers

#### Mew Dork Motes.

(By the Man from London.)

A GOOD HAUL.—Dealers in crude drugs in this part of the world are not always well posted on the character of their products, as the following incident will show. A dealer in Tonka beans visited some time ago a large perfumery house with a sample of some dirty-looking crystalline matter, which he said he had collected from his bins. The substance, being very aromatic, he thought might be useful to the perfumer for flavouring-purposes. Upon inquiry, it was found that he had about a barrelful of this stuff, which he was willing to dispose of for what it would fetch. An offer of 25c, per lb, for the lot was readily accepted, and the perfumery house secured a barrel of cumarin containing not over 5 per cent. of foreign matter for a few dollars. Cumarin is quoted in the wholesale lists at about 90c. per oz.

ORGANISATION.—Stimulated by the activity of the German organisations of retail drnggists, and irritated by their exclusiveness, the druggists of various nationalities are forming associations for protecting themselves and inci-dentally fighting among themselves and against the German element. The New York Association of Italian Druggists has recently been formed, and already has secured quite a respectable membership as far as numbers go. The Chinese drug-dealers have also organised "allee samee Melican man," and the "Long Fong Son" holds regular meetings behind closed doors. Rumour hath it that the chief features of these meetings are similar to those of the "Apotheker Verein" in that the main business transacted is the "hitting of the pipe," fan-tan and consumption, not of lager beer, but of "Som-shee," a fiery alcoholic beverage of great seductiveness. A movement to organise the Hebrew pharmacists has been frowned down by the German Apothecaries' Association. These various druggists' organisations are imbued with the idea, which seems peculiar to pharmacy, that all that is necessary for improving the condition of pharmacy is to meet and pass resolutions. The drafting of these, with their many "Whereas's" and innumerable "Resolved's," affords the druggists peculiar pleasure, and causes keen competition among the Irish saloon keepers to secure the meetings on their premises.

THE DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE FOR SHORTER HOURS continues its pernicious activity. The league is headed by a German Jew, a delegate from the Central Labour Union, and is under the cortrol of one Patrick McNulty, President of the Hostlers' Union, of the New York Street-cleaning Department. Its membership is limited, consisting, as far as can be learned, of four drug-clerks, seven outsiders, and a letter of approval from the Rev. Huher Newton. In spite of these disadvantages the moving spirit has drafted a letter to the Grand Jury, for the second time, calling attention to the "appalling condition" of the drug-clerk, and the "horrible condition" of many pharmacies. The following are the wrongs which this individual calls on the Grand Jury to

Mistakes in the compounding of prescriptions by clerks who have been on duty fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen

Conditions in pharmacy—sweat-shops, where men work, sleep,

Careless sale of poisons to would-be suicides.

The criminal sale of prohibited articles, which the average drug-clerk must sell on pain of instant dismissal.

Supplying the habitual drug-fiends with dangerous drugs-

morphine, cocaine, &c.

The sale of disguised intoxicants to the unwary and of liquor to

The use of stale and adulterated drugs, of imperfect scales.

The filthy condition of very many soda-water fountains.

The reasons why less than a score of men have succeeded in forming what is called by some "a ring in pharmacy."

Inquiries as to why the present pharmacy laws are only enforced "in spots."

The sensational press is only too glad of the opportunity offered, and we are frequently regaled with two-column articles with "scare" head-lines, calling attention to the

way in which the public health is imperilled by the carelessness of drug-clerks. The worst feature of the business is that politicians are eager to listen to supposed wrongs, if there are any voters in the movement. As the Central Lahonr Union is running the present agitation, they will probably again be able to secure the passage of their Bill for regulating pharmacy. The only hope for the New York druggist lies in the Mayor's power of veto: but it is doubtful if he will in the present case exercise it, seeing that Tammany Hall poses as the friend of labour.

#### Colonial and Foreign News.

METHYL ALCOHOL IN ITALY.—A new Italian Customs regulation places methyl alcohol in the same catagory as ethyl alcohol, and the spirit must henceforth pay a duty of 30l. per hectolitre on importation.

DUTCH PHARMACOPCEIA -The Second Chamber of the Dutch Houses of Parliament has unanimously passed the proposed increase of that part of the Budget of 1898 which allows the expenses for the permanent Pharmacopæia Com-

BRAZILIAN IMPORT-DUTIES.—The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a telegram from H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro, stating that 10 per cent. of the import-duties leviable in Brazil will be collected in gold from January 1.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—A sensational poisoning-case is attracting much attention in New York at present. Mr. Harry Cornish, a well-known member of the Knickerbocker Club, received among his Christmas presents a silver case labelled "Bromoseltzer." An aunt of Mr. Cornish, with whom he lived, was given a dose of the supposed bromoseltzer for a headache, and died in five hours. Mr. Cornish. who himself tasted the contents, was seriously ill for some time, but has recovered. It is stated that the bottle contained cyanide of potassium.

NAVAL PHARMACY.—Dr. Rouvier, principal medical officer at Cherhourg, has devised a series of portable coffers or chests for the medical stores on board ship. The new method has been approved of by those in authority, and came into general use in the French Fleet on January 1. From the Archives de Médicine Navale, we learn there are five coffers—two for medicines, marked "MA" and "Ms," two for dressings, marked "PA" and "PB," and one for use during an action, marked "FA." The coffers are each fitted with divisions, into which the drugs or dressings fit. At the same time, care has been taken that the contents can be got at with ease.

HIGHER SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION IN INDIA.—One of the first things that Lord Curzon had to do on his arrival in India was to receive a deputation in regard to the Imperial University or Research Institute which is proposed to be established in India. Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, whose business is partly connected with chemicals, and whose munificence in regard to the Laxman Moran Institution we referred to last week, has offered property valued at thirty lakhs of rupees to found the University. It is proposed to spend fifteen lakhs on the buildings, &c., and leave the rest at interest, three lakhs being annually required. The University will be open to graduates of all existing Universities in India. The Times telegram states that Lord Curzon gave a favourable reception to the deputation; and, regarding the request for Government assistance, asked a number of questions, in reply to which Mr. Justice Candy explained that there were many directions in which employment could be found for students who were turned out by the institution. The medical and sanitary service would supply a useful career for students in that branch. The committee hoped that the Government would express its sympathy with the objects of the scheme and the establishment of the University. Other members of the deputation offered further explanations, it being stated that Mysore State offered to subscribe  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs towards the

#### Legal Reports.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

LIME-WATER.

AT the North Lendon Police Court on January 3, before Mr. E. S. Fordham, Arthur Edward Foster, carrying on a chemist's business at 96 Balls Pond Road, Islington, was summoned by the Islington Vestry for selling lime water which was only 55 per cent. of the strength prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Bramall, who prosecuted, said the defendant was an unregistered chemist. Lime water, he said, was a very domestic drug, which was generally prescribed to build up the constitutions of young children. A weak concoction might jeopardise the lives of the children to whom it was given.

The Defendant: I plead guilty. At the time it was sold I was ignorant as to the requirements, and believed this to be genuine.

Mr. Fordham: And you admit that the analysis is correct?

The Defendant: I cannot deny it. Mr. Bramall: This is a serious case.

Mr. Fordham: This stuff would do no harm; but you say it might be a source of danger in being administered with the belief that it was of full strength?

Mr. Bramall: Yes. Rich as well as poor have to trust to the genuineness of the articles supplied to them by the

chemist. They have no means of judging for themselves.

The Defendant: I stopped the sale of this lime-water immediately I knew it was not what it should be.

Mr. Bramall: The analyst and the Medical Officer of Health are here, if you would like to see them.

Mr. Fordham: I don't think it is necessary. What sort of

a neighbourhood is this shop in? Mr. Bramall: A mixed community of middle class and

poor. Mr. Fordham: Have there been any complaints against

this man before?

Mr. Bramall: No.

Mr. Fordham (to the defendant): What have you to say to this?

The Defendant: I am ignorant myself of the method of making lime-water. It was made up by a young man in my place who is trying to qualify as a chemist.

Mr. Fordham: Trying to qualify? Is it wise to allow an

unqualified man to prescribe?

The Defendant: I have not sold any dangerous drugs of any description since my father died. I am carrying on the business for the benefit of my mother, and there is no probability of selling it if I close it up.

Mr. Fordham: A 201. penalty attaches to this offence. You quite understand the seriousness of the matter?

The Defendant: Yes, I quite understand it now. Mr. Fordham: And you will be more careful for the

future? The Defendant: Yes, I will be as careful as possible. I

will have a qualified man to make up the prescriptions. Mr. Fordham: I must fine you 3l. and 12s. 6d. costs.

The Defendant: I cannot pay it. I am in great difficulties The rent is not paid.

Mr. Fordham: Have you no goods?

The Defendant: The goods belong to my mother.

Mr. Fordham: There is the order. Three pounds fine and
12s. 6d. costs; in default of distress, fourteen days' imprisonment.

#### OL. EUCALYPTI, B.P. 1898.

AT the Clerkenwell Police Court, on January 4, before Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Robert Vincent, chemist and druggist, trading as Bishop's Pure Drug Stores, of 460 Holloway "Road N., was summoned by the Islangton Vestry for selling eucalyptus oil not in conformity with the standard of the B.P. of 1898. Mr. Bramall, for the prosecution, said that on December 1 Mr. Cummings, one of the Inspectors for the Vestry, called at the defendants' shop and asked for a bottle of eucalyptus oil, for which he paid  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . He then stated that he had purchased it to be analysed. On analysis it was found that the article sold was not eucalyptus oil at all.

Defendant: I say now that it was eucalyptus oil.

Mr. Cummings proved the purchase.
Mr. Bramall: It was labelled "Genuine oil of eucalyptus," and amongst other things, said it was good for influenza, did it not?

Witness: Yes.

Defendant: And did I not say at the time that it was oil of eucalyptus?

Witness: Yes, you did.

Dr Teed, Public Analyst for Camberwell, said he had examined the sample produced and found it was not true eucalyptus oil.

Mr. Horace Smith: What is wrong with it? Witness: The B.P. for 1898 says that it shall be made from a certain tree, the Eucalyptus Globulus.

Mr. Horace Smith: And this was not? Witness: No; it was a much poorer quality.

Defendant: Was it not up to the standard of the 1885

Witness: No, I should say not; the gravity does not agree.

Mr. Horace Smith: What is the sp. gr. for the oil in the 1898 B.P.?

Witness: The sp. gr. is 0.910 to 0.930, and it says that it must be distilled from fresh leaves of the Eucalyptus Globulus.

Defendant: Is this not ol. eucalypt. amygdalina, and in accordance with the 1885 B.P.?

Witness: It may be, but I know it is not made from the fresh leaves of Eucalyptus Globulus.

Defendant: I must say, your Worship, that I have done nothing. I have sold this oil for a long time, and have never been summoned before. It agrees, I contend, in every way with the requirements of the 1885 B.P.

Mr. Horace Smith: Yes; but it should agree with the latest one, the 1898.

Defendant: But it was generally understood that we chemists should have time to clear out all our old stock before restocking with the new B.P. 1898 oil, otherwise look at the tremendous loss to some of us.

Mr. Horace Smith: I am afraid that is no excuse. If you transgress you must pay the penalty, and as we all want to turn over a new leaf and be good in the new year, I am afraid I shall have to fine you.

Defendant: But I will show you an article in the trade organ, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, an authority on the subject, in which they say that grace will no doubt be given for the clearing out until January, 1899. We were warned against energetic analysts, but we never supposed that they would come down on us so soon.

Mr. Horace Smith: I am sorry, but I cannot help myself. I must inflict a fine of 5s, and 23s. costs.

At the same time Robert S. Page, chemist and druggist, 186 Essex Road, N., was charged with a similar offence. Mr Bramall, who also prosecuted in this case, said it was laid down that eucalyptus oil should not rotate the plane of the ray of polarised light more than 10° either way in a tube 100 mm. long. Its sp. gr. should be, as had been said, 0.910 to 0.930. It should not show the presence of phillandrene by the prescribed test, but should show the presence of a due proportion of cincol. Inspector Mernagh went to the shop and asked for some eucalyptus oil, with which he was supplied off a card, in bottles. He afterwards had another sample from the bulk. On both these being tested they were found to be wrong. The bottles were labelled "Globulus oil."

Dr. Teed deposed that he found that the first sample labelled "Globulus" had a rotation of -29° 6', and a sp. gr. 0 8092. It did not conform to the test for cineol.

Mr. Bramall: And did it show the presence of phillandrene? Witness: It did.

Mr. Horace Smith: I suppose this is not a question of adulteration?

Mr. Bramall: Oh, no. We are not summoning for that at all; it is because it is not up to the standard of the B.P. 1898. Mr Horace Smith: I was wondering whether it was some-

thing added, like water to milk, of which we have so much. Mr. Bramall: Oh, no. There is no suggestion that there is anything added to it; it is only that it is not made from the Eucalytus Globulus.

Continuing, Dr. Teed said the second sample, labelled "True eucalyptus oil," had a rotation of 69° 7'. It also showed the presence of phillandrene, and did not conform to the requirements of cineol.

Defendant: On what do you base your tests?

Witness: On the requirements of the B.P. for 1898.

Defendant: Yes, but that was only published a month or two ago.

Witness: No; I make it that it was published in February last year.

Defendant: Well, I know that I only received mine about a month ago.

Mr. Horace Smith: What does it matter whether you re-

ceived it a month ago or a day?

Defendant: Well, you cannot go through the B.P. in a day to find out what alterations have been made. At least, some time ought to be given in which to pull yourself round.

Mr. Horace Smith: Apparently they have given you

enough-since February.

Defendant: But I never got mine then.

Mr. Horace Smith: I don't know whose fault that was, but you trade to supply the public with an article up to the B.P. standard, and you must do it even if you have only had your Pharmacopæia a day.

Defendant: Ît is exceedingly hard.

Mr. Horace Smith: It should not be hard to do what is right.

Defendant: Is the oil I sold an adulteration? Dr. Teed: No; I should say certainly not.

Mr. Horace Smith: I already understand that you do not contend that the oil contained any foreign matter, but that it was distilled from an inferior plant.

Dr. Teed; Yes.

Defendant: Does the sample agree with the B.P. of 1885?

Dr. Teed: Yes

Defendant: Then I say that I have not done wrong. The oil was purchased before the issue of the 1898 B.P. and is in conformity with the standard of the 1885 B.P., and surely I am entitled to sufficient time to sell off my old stock.

Mr. Horace Smith: Chemists must get rid of what does not come up to the B.P. 1898 standard. I must fine you

5s., and 23s. costs, in each case.

#### Indecent Advertisements Act.

AT Church (Lancs) Police Court on December 29, a person named Rosenthal trading at 217 Graham Road, London, N.E., as a vendor of female remedies, was charged with breaches of the Post Office Act and the Indecent Advertisements Act, in company with M. Buxton Paget, E. Lambert, and Nurse Gabriel, also of London. Evidence of purchases of pills was given by Police-Sergeant Wadeson, and as it was proved that the defendant Rosenthal had sold two copies of "Fruits of Philosophy," and twenty-four photos of life, he was fined 5l. and costs for the offence against the Post Office Act, and 11. and costs in the other case. The summonses against the other defendants were dismissed.

#### Selling Coca Wine, &c., without Licence.

AT the Blackwood (Mon.) Police Court on December 30, David Jenkin Morgan, grocer, Cross Keys, was summoned by the Excise authorities for selling coca wine and Liebig's beef-and-malt wine without having a wine-licence. Madden, the local supervisor, said neither of the wines was so medicated as to justify the authorities in exempting them from wine-licence outy. Mr. T. J. Chester, B.Sc., from the Government Laboratory, said the coca wine contained 32.95 per cent. of proof spirit, and not enough cocaine or coca leaf to render it nauseous, so that it would not have been exempted The beef-and-malt wine contained 276 per cent. of proof spirit and no medicating-ingredient. Beef was not a medicating-agent. Defendant said he bought the wines from a Wolverhampton firm, whose representative gave him to understand that no licence was necessary. The Bench imposed a penalty of 51., including costs, in each case.

#### Gazette.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- Cornett, G. E., and Cornett, R. P., under the style of George Cornett, Liverpool, aërated water mauufacturers.
- Gross, C. F., and McComble, C. F., under the style of C. Gross & Co., Mincing Lane, and Globe Yard Warehouse, Lower Thames Street, E.C., merchants.
- Lycett, J. A., and Cameron, R. W., under the style of Lycett & Camerov, Wolverhampton, physicians, surgeons, and general medica? praetitioners.
- Roberts, O., and Roberts, O. W., under the style of Roberts &: Roberts, Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington, W., physicians and surgeons.
- Rogers, R., and Fernald, H. P., under the firm of Rogers & Fernald. Cheltenham, dental surgeons.
- Walters, J. H., and Price, J. A. P., under the styles of Harrinson, Walters & Price, and Walters & Price, Reading, surgeons, apothecaries, and seconcheurs.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1833 AND 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS.

Mann. Edwin. Liverpool, chemist and druggist.

Tutt, Sophia, Worthing, mineral-water manufacturer, a married woman trading with her separate estate separately and apart from her husband.

#### Deeds of Arrangement.

Barrett, John Edward, 35 New Bond Street, W., physician and surgeon. Trustees, Elizabeth M. L. Evans, Carmina Road, Upper Tooting, married woman, and others. Dated, December 30; filed, December 31. Liabilities unsecured, 9261. 15s. 9d. Deed of arrangement and assignment upon trust, &c., with a view to payment of creditors in full, debtor to continue his profession under the supervision of the trustees. If amount available for distribution at end of four months be insufficient to pay debts in full, creditors entitled to sue. The following are scheduled as creditors :-

						む	σ.	$a_{\bullet}$
Aubry, H. H., London	••	• •			••	60	0	0
Bassett, S., London		••	• •			93	0	0
Durand & Co., London	••	• •	••	• •		70	0	0
Evans, E. M. L., London	1	••	••			213	0	0
Evans, W. (Limited), Lo	ondou	••				50	0	0
Harvard, -, London	••	••	••	••		40	0	0
Laing, B., Ballina	• •	••	• •	••		250	0	0
Norman & Stacey (Limi	ited),	Londo	n			82	0	0
Prince's Restaurant, Lo	ndou					38	0	0
Woodman, London				••		26	0	0

Mercer, Jonathan, 22 Peel Street, Waterfall, and Thomas Henry Pearson, The Post Office, Chapel Street, Mill Hill, and trading at Albert Street, all Blackburn, as "Mercer & Pearson," mineral-water manufacturers. Trustec, Thomas Waterworth, 68 Victoria Street, Blackburn, chartered accountant. Dated, December 21; filed, December 28. Liabilities unsecured 604l. 1s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 251l. Assignment of partnership estate upon trust, &c. (excluding household furniture and also the stock-in-trade of the said Thomas Henry Pearson as a faney-dealer). The following are scheduled as creditors :-

		£	8.	d.
Abbott, L., & Son, Blackhurn		12	0	0
Adamson, Douglas & Co., Dewsbury		323	0	0
Bretherton, J., Blackburn		12	0	0
Clayton & Jowett (Limited), Liverpool		45	-	0
Gornall, J., & Co., Blackburn	••	11	0	0
Hothersall, J., Blackburn		28	0	0
Lee, Joseph, Bradshaw Brow		86	0	0
Marwood, E., & Co., Blackburn		30	0	0

### New Companies & Company News.

COMPANY (LIMITED). -MINERAL - WATER Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Object: Indicated by the title. The first directors are H. Cooper, W. Crowhurst, J. Dawkins, R. D. Frost, P. T. Good, A. J. How, and S. A. Smith. Registered office, 33 Earl Street, Maidstone.

H. B. ALDER & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 26,1007, in 600 preference shares of 10% each and 20,100 ordinary shares of 1% each. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Gilbert B. Alder as "H. B. Alder & Co.," and to manufacture, sell and deal in paints, oils, colours, varnishes, grease, tallow, soaps, tar, chemicals, &c.

ORAIGHALL COLOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000l, in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of dry and pulp colour manufacturers now carried on by Walter Scott & Co., at the Craighall Chemical works, Maryhill, Glasgow. Registered office, 191 West George Street, Glasgow

Louis T. Smith & Co. (Limited).—Capital 2,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To adopt agreements with Louis T. Smith, traveller, of 133 St. Donatt's Read, New Cross, S.E., and with Henry A. Harvey, colour-maker, of 70 Jodrell Road, Bow, E., and to manufacture, sell and deal in vegetable colours, essences, and other preparations used by bakers and confectioners.

DENTENAX (HOLDFAST-TOOTH) COMPANY (LIMITED) — Capital 30,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a company of the same name, registered in 1895, and to carry on the business of artificial-teeth manufacturers and dealers, plate, platinum and general metal workers, metallurgists, tool-makers, chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, &c. The first directors are Thomas J. Barratt, Alexander T. Hollingsworth, Headley N. Backhouse, John S. Campbell, and Edward Praill. Qualification, 250l.; remuneration, 500l. per annum divisible.

WESTERN COUNTIES DRYSALTERING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 16,000?., in 12. shares (8,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric and sulphurous acids and their salts, pharmaceutical, analytical and manufacturing chemists, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, brimstone-refiners, distillers, makers of acetic acid, vinegar, alkalies, disinfectants, &c., druggists' sundriesmen, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—W. Bennett, newspaper proprietor; Isaac Witcomb, accountant; T. Gaylard, clerk; J. Bennett, jun., stationer; A. E. Noble, traveller; W. A. Bennett, traveller; W. H. Allen, traveller, all of Bristol. Registered office, 13 Clare Street, Bristol.

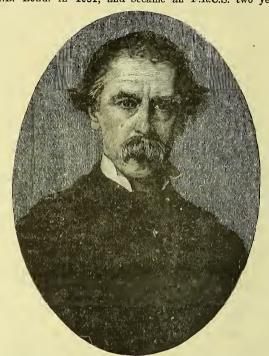
CANTBELL & COCHBANE (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin on December 30. Capital 200,000l., in 100,000 5 per-cent. preference shares of 1l. each, and 100,000 ordinary shares of 1l. each. Objects: To acquire the business now carried on in Dublin, Belfast, and elsewhere under the style or firm of Cantrell & Cochrane, and to carry on the businesses of mineral-water manufacturers and exporters in all their branches in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The first directors are Sir Henry Cochrane, J.P., D.L., Woodbrooke, Bray; Joseph M. Day, LL.D., 30 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin; William Wallace, manager of Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin; to hold office until the ordinary general meeting in 1900. Sir Henry Cochrane is to be governing director until he resigns the office or dies, and if he resigns he is to become an ordinary director. Registered office, 2 to 11 Nassau Place, Dublin.

In 1898 no fewer than 389 concerns were registered in Edinburgh as limited liability companies, the capital involved amounting to 20,661,058?.—the largest number of any year since 1880, but not the largest sum, as 114 companies with capital amounting to 33,318,410? were registered in 1882. Last year three chemical companies with capital 614,500?., one glue-company with a capital of 300,000?, and one soap and candle factory with a capital of 300,000?. were amongst the largest concerns registered.

THE PLATINUM PRODUCTION of Russia for 1897, according to Mr. W. R. Holloway, U.S. Consul at St. Petersburg was over 95 per cent. of the entire amount mined in the world, or about 6 tons.

#### Hew Dear's Honours.

CIR HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., is created a baronet. This distinguished surgeon is in his 79th year. He is a native of Framlingham, Suffolk, and received his medical education at University College, London. He graduated M.B. Lond. in 1851, and became an F.R.C.S. two years



later. He is Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery of University College, and was appointed Professor of Pathology and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1884. Sir Henry's speciality is the bladder, in which his reputation is world-wide. He has written many books, is a warm advocate of cremation, a novelist, amateur astronomer, and has a gift in using the brush. Few surgeons of his eminence have taken such a position as he in society, where his professional qualifications have been subordinate to his artistic tendencies. Our portrait is after Millais.

to his artistic tendencies. Our portrait is after Millais.
DR. HERMANN WEBER, F.R.C.P., is the second German, physician practising in London who has been knighted during



recent years. Sir Felix Semon was the last. Dr. Weber graduated M.D., at Bonn, in 1848. Coming to London, he was at first

a resident of the German Hospital. He took the M.R.C.P. in 1855, and became a Fellow in 1859. He is a climatologist, an authority on consumption, and one of the leading advocates in this country of the open-air treatment of that fell disease. He attended the recent meeting at Marlborough House, and is a consulting-physician to the German Hospital.

MR WILLIAM TURNER THISELTON-DYER, Director of the

MR WILLIAM TURNER THISELTON-DYER, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, is made a K.C.M.G. in recognition of his services to Colonial Governments. He is a son of the



late Dr. W. G. Thiselton-Dyer, of Westminster, and was born in 1843. He was educated at King's College, London and Ohrist Church, Oxford, and is a graduate in Arts and Science. At King's College he was one of the late Professor R. Bentley's pupils. After holding professorships at Cirencester and Dublin, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer was appointed assistant-director of Kew Gardens in 1875, and in 1885 succeeded Sir J. D. Hooker as director. He is an F.R.S.

SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.D., Dublin, is made a O.B. He was knighted in 1885, is the son of Cap-



tain Ewen Cameron, of Lochaber, but was born in Dublin, in 1830, his mother being an Irishwoman. Sir Charles Cameron is an expert chemical analyst, and an authority on

public-health matters. He is chief Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for Dublin, as well as Analyst for Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Kilkenny and twenty-four counties. He has been President of the Society of Public Analysts and other scientific bodies, and is a thoroughly popular man in the Irish capital.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM CHANDLER ROBERTS-AUSTEN, chemist and assayer to the Royal Mint, is made a K.C.B. He is in his 56th year. He received his scientific education at the Royal School of Mines, of which he has been a professor since 1860. His position at the Mint during the past twenty-eight years has enabled him to make many notable studies of metals and their alloys. He is President of the Iron and Steel Institute. Professor Roberts-Austen was once Mr. Chandler Roberts, but in 1885 he assumed the name of Austen, at the request of his uncle, Major Austen. He is an F.R.S., D.C.L., and a prospective President of the Chemical Society. Some in the drug-trade may remember that Professor Roberts-Austen was a secretary of the John Cargill Brough Memorial.

THE LORD MAYOR OF BELFAST, who has received the honour of knighthood, is Mr. James Henderson, proprietor and managing-editor of the *Belfast News Letter*. Lord Mayor Henderson's generous courtesy to the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference who visited Belfast last summer will not have been forgotten by any of them.

The names of several medical men are included in the list of minor honours granted for State services.

#### Festivities.

ABERDEEN JUNIOR CHEMISTS' DANCE.

The first Cinderella dance of this Association was held in the Bon Accord Hotel on December 30. There was a fair attendance, and a long programme was gone through. "Auld Lang Syne" brought an enjoyable evening to aclose.

#### HERB-EXTRACT MAKERS DINE.

The annual dinner of the staff of Messrs. Newball & Mason, of Nottingham, began on Friday evening, December 30, and ended on Saturday, December 31. Two days for one dinner looks rather startling, but a glance at the artistic programme issued for the occasion explains much. This programme, consisting of eight folios and a cover in green and gold, is studded with appropriate quotations from the poets, and contains two full page portraits of the heads of the firm. The programme proper shows that thirty songs, four recitations, two duets, a violin-solo, a farcial comedy (by the Mason-Deaville Dramatic Company), a farce, and a negro sketch were performed. The room was gaily decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes, and the histrionic extractors of herbs strutted on a 30-foot by 16-foot stage which had been erected at one end of the room.

THE Philadelphia Commercial Museum is organising a special mission to study the Chinese market for the benefit of American manufacturers. The members will stay in China about a year.

TARIFF CHANGES.—The following changes in the tarifflaws of Dutch Guiana went into effect on October 12:— Alcohol raised from 30c. to 40c.; opium, ganje, bhang, and other drugs of this quality, per 2 2046 lbs., raised from \$4 to \$12; and distilled liquors, per 1 0567 quart, 50 per cent.—

NOURISHED BY ARSENIC.—"The German barque Zion," says the Philadelphia Times, "which arrived at this port recently from Fowey, England, brought on board 300 casks of arsenic. This part of the cargo had a remarkable effect on the crew. The fact that arsenic helps the formation of adipose tissue is well known. Several of the German tars discovered that they were filling out their clothes to a much greater extent than when they shipped. Many others, as days went by, became abnormally stout, in vast contrast to their former slim appearance. The entire sudden taking-on of avoirdupois is attributed to vapour, which, generated by the action of the sun on the casks, was inhaled by the seamen as they slept, and acted in precisely the same manner as it does when given as arsenic in a prescription."

#### Trade Motes.

MESSES. C. J. HOOD & Co., of 34 Snow Hill, E.C., announce a new size of Hood's sarsaparilla, the retail price of which is 1s.  $1\frac{1}{3}d$ . They are also now supplying their preparations to retailers in 5l. lots at lowest cash prices.

ON January 2 the proprietors of the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, at Radebeul, Dresden, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment. The father of the present owner (Dr. Kolbe) was the discoverer of salicylic acid.

MESSES, C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Great Charlotte Street' E.C., have printed on a single sheet of paper all the important alterations in the B.P., and new titles and synonyms. This will be useful for keeping on a card at the dispensing-counter.

MESSRS. HORNER & SON, of Mitre Square, with the new year have altered the form of their prices-current for crude drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, essential and expressed oils. The list now contains quotations for powdered drugs, and on the back of it is an illustration of the Mitre Chemical-works, Bow.

SALVAGE AND CLEARANCE—The second portion of the salvage stock from Messrs. F. Schutze & Co.'s fire at Aldersgate Street will be sold at the Commercial Sale Rooms on January 11. The stock, which consists of bottles of vaseline, carbolic tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, nail-brushes, &c., will be on view at 89 Southwark Street, S.E., for two days prior to the sale.—A clearance sale of the stock-in-trade of Mr. F. W. Rouse, chemist and druggist, 114 High Street, Clapham, who is retiring from business, will be offered for sale on January 9. Full particulars of both these auctions will be found in our advertising columns.

NEW VIBRONAS.—Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher, & Co., Holloway, N., begin the year with two new vibrona preparations. One is vibrona sherry in which the constituents of vibrona are combined with a dry sherry, so that its tonic





properties made available for gouty and diabetic cases in which is not sugar wanted. In more prosaic conditions it will be found a marked improvement upon sherry and bitters. Since vibrona was introduced it has become wonderfully popular with the medical profes-sion, who recognise that it has not that insidious tendency to produce a craving which some vinous tonics have; and the makers print selections from letters of commendation from medical men which

fill eight pages the size of the C. & D. page. Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.'s second novelty is vibrona-malt, a clever combination, and an attractive-looking speciality, which the drug-trade is likely to take up promptly. It is a liquid extract of malt to which the tonic principles of vibrona are added. The dose for children is a teaspoonful, and it is pleasant—better, in fact, than malt-extract; so that it should become a popular household remedy in convalescence.

MESSES. DODGE & OLCOTT, of New York, completed the first century of their business career in 1893. In an interesting account of the firm's history the American

Druggist states that the business was founded by a Herefordshire man, Mr. Robert Bach. The present partners are Messrs. George M. Olcott, Francis E. Dodge and Francis H. Sloan. Mrs. Francis E. Dodge is a granddaughter of the founder of the firm. Her father (Mr. Cumming) and Mr. Dodge's father were the partners in the forties, when the firm name was Dodge, Cumming & Co. In 1837 it was said of the firm (then Bach & Bradish) "they are as strong as the Bank of England, and could not fail if they tried." This has stuck to them right through.

MESSES. WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, wholesale druggists, Southwark, S.E., have sent out a handsome new pricescurrent this month. It is divided into four parts. Part I. is the alphabetical list of chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical preparations, and is well printed in brown ink and with clear type. This part is to be issued monthly, the rest quarterly. Part II. is a price-list of coated pills, capsules, suppositories, bougies, pessaries, and compressed tablets; it is printed in blue ink. Part III. is an illustrated price-list of specialities for retail sale by chemists, and it is an excellent example of the enterprise of John Jones, chemist, Blanktown. who has all his counter-specialities, including soaps, perfumery, and toilet-preparations, put up for him by W., L. & U. He has them put up in good style, too. Part IV. of the list contains notes on new remedies, and useful information of that kind. The list differs in size and appearance from any others that we know of, and is smaller that the firm's list used to be.

#### Mills of Deceased Chemists.

CHALLICE.—The will and codicil of Mr. S. W. Challice, chemist and druggist, Croydon, who died on January 27, 1898, are proved by Miss R. E. Card, 6 King Street, Covent Garden, the sole executrix of the testator, whose estate is sworn at 431. 11s. 4d.

Cox.—The will of Mr. John Cox, chemist and druggist, Grantham, who died on June 1, 1898, has been proved by Mr. W. Dennis Cox, pharmaceutical chemist, Grantham, son and sole executor of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 3,000*l*. 19*s*. 9*d*., of which 2,104*l*. 16*s*. is net personalty.

DADLEY.—The will of the late Mr. Elijah Dadley, chemist and druggist, West Bridgford, Notts, has been proved by Mrs. S. A. Dadley, the widow, and Mr. I. J. Dadley, dentist, the executors of the testator, whose personalty was sworn at 560l. 18s. 1d.

EDWARDS.—The will of Mr. Joseph Edwards, chemist, 29 Prince's Crescent, Brighton, who died on March 2, 1898, has been proved by Mr. Alfred Andrews, Little Clushill, Essex. The testator's estate is sworn at 5,5211. 16s. 9d., of which 1341. 16s. 9d. is net personalty.

HADFIELD.—The will of Mr. W. P. Hadfield, chemist and druggist, Newark-upon-Trent, who died on August 27, 1898, has been proved by his daughters and executrices, the Misses Sarah Ann and Mary Hadfield. The testator's gross estate is sworn at 4,030*l*. 4s. 11d., but the net personalty is entered nil.

KERSEY.—The will of Mr. J. E. Kersey, chemist and druggist, Plaistow, who died at his private residence, 28 Dacre Road, Upton Manor, West Ham, on March 21, 1898, has been proved by his widow and executrix. Mrs. Elizabeth Kersey. The testator's estate was sworn at 341.

LEIGESTER.—The will and codicil of Mr. Thos. Leicester, chemist and druggist, Burslem, who died on April 4, 1898, has been proved by Mr. Wilmot Eardley, Crewe, Mr. Thomas Leicester, chemist and druggist, Leicester, the nephew, and Mr. Arthur Ellis. Leicester, executors. The testator's estate is sworn at 28,7341. 13s. 8d., of which 23,5781. 3s. 4d. is net personalty.

PADWICK.—The will of Mr. Thomas Padwick, pharmaceutical chemist, Redhill, who died on April 29, 1898, has been proved by Mrs. Emma Padwick, the widow, Mr. Josiah Clarke, pharmaceutical chemist, George Street, Croydon, and Mr. Benjamin Whitrow, chemist and druggist, Tunbridge Wells. the executors of the testator, whose estate was sworn at 4,8101. 1s. 11d., of which 1,1351. 17s. is net personalty.

### The Spectacle=makers' Company's Diploma.

WE give herewith a reproduction of the diploma which it is intended to give to the successful candidates in the optical examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

#### THE DIPLOMA

is printed from an etched and engraved copper-plate, on straw-coloured paper in brown ink, and framed in a moulded oak and gold frame, on which it is intended to place the arms of the Com-

pany in gold. The border of the di-ploma has the City arms and supporters at the top, and the arms of the Company at the bottom. At the top corners of the design there are two scrolls on each side; that on the left illustrates the microscope, past and present, the past being represented by a Hooke's minocular-dated 1665 —and the present by a Powell & Leyland binocular. One of the scrolls on the right illustrates physics, the instruments shown being Browning's spectroscope, Crooke's radiometer, ard Röntgen-ray tube; the other, navigation, represented by Captain Cook's sextant and a "Davis" quadrant. Astro-

nomy, past and present, is represented by the shields on either side, the one on the left bearing the Great Pyramid, whilst the Oxford University Observatory is figured on the

The medallions at the bottom have, on the left one, a view of a Huyghen's aerial telescope (seventeenth century) in a field, with Ursa Major pictorially represented in the heavens, whilst the opposite corner shows a modern equatorial telescope and the interior of an observatory of modern date.

The inscription on the diploma is: "This is to certify day of was, on the , admitted to the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers, and, having been approved by the examiners and the Optical Committee, is hereby granted this diploma of Fellowship by order of the court of the Company.' There will also be appended the signatures of Mr W. H. E Thornthwaite, F.R.A.S., Master; Colonel Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.A., Upper Warden; the Right Hon. Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., M.P., Renter Warden; Colonel T. Davies Sewell, the Clerk, and probably the signatures of the examiners, Professor Silvanus Thompson, Mr. G. Lindsay Johnson, M.A., and Mr. G. Paxton.

The following are

#### THE CONDITIONS

on which the diploma is granted, and which those receiving will be required to sign :-

, a Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers, agree with the said Company, in consideration of the Diploma of Fellowship awarded me, and the ('ertificate of which the Company has agreed to lend to me as a proof that I have demonstrated my knowledge as a practical Optician to the satisfaction of the Examiners and Optical Committee of the Company, that I will hold the said Certificate subject to the following conditions :-

I. That the said Certificate and its Frame are the sole property of the Company, and that I will not assign, transfer, or part with the same.

II. That the Diploma is conferred on me personally and

not on any other person associated with me.

III. That the said 'Certificate shall not be carried about

for commercial purposes, but shall remain in my personal possession at my recognised business or private address, and I undertake to immediately inform the Clerk of the Company of the place where such Certificate is exhibited and of any change of the same.

IV. That in addition to the said Certificate I will not exhibit for business purposes any other Optical Diploma or Certificate excepting such as which may be authorised by the

Company.
V. That the said Certificate shall not bc reproduced, altered, or added to in

any way. VI. That the said Certificate shall be immediately returned to the Company in the event of my

death, bankruptcy, or lunacy, or of my committing any act which may be considered disgraceful by the Company.

Note.—The Company does not undertake to re-issue the Certificate, but may do so in suitable cases.

VII. That I will not publish any advertisement unfair to fellow Craftsmen or misleading to the public.

VIII. That I will not use any drug for the purpose of paralysing the accommodation of the eye.

IX. That I will pay to the Company the sum of 4s. pcr annum, or 1s. on each of the usual Quarter Days.

X. That the decision of the Court of the Company for returning the said Certificate to the Company for breaches of any of the foregoing conditions, or for any other reasons having the written approval of two-thirds of the Freemen of the Company holding their Diplomas of Fellowship, shall be final, conclusive, and binding.

XI. That the posting of any notice to the last address of which I have given information to the Clerk of the Company

shall be sufficient for all purposes.

#### THE PRESENTATION

of the diplomas is to take place at the end of January or the early part of February. There are now over 200 persons actually connected with the optical craft who are Freemen of the Spectacle-makers' Company. The revised syllabus of the examinations is not yet ready, but as we have had several inquiries we may say that it is not proposed to make any radical changes on the old syllabus, the chief alteration being in regard to the practical part of the examination, which is to be somewhat extended.



# "SANITAS" EMBROCATION

In bottles to retail at

Sd., 1/-, and 2/6

SANITAS"

# DISINFECTANTS

SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES (Kingzett's Patents), 6d., 9d., and 1/- each.

PRESERVED PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN (Kingzett's Patent).

MOTH PAPER, BLOCKS AND CRYSTALS, WEED DESTROYER, &c., &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIMITED, BETHNAL CREEN, LONDON.
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WELSH TABLE WATER

CYMRALIS?

"A most delicious and wholesome Table Water."

PHOF. WANKLIN.

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HORA & CO.

HAVE A VERY FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

NORWEGIAN

NON-FREEZING

COD LIVER OIL

And will be pleased to quote in Barrels, Win. Qts., or Bottles.

47 MINORIES, LONDON.

# HANDSOME SHOW CARDS GALEN COCA WINE

NON-EXCISEABLE (P.A.T.A.),

Are Now Ready for Distribution.

Please apply to JOHN MOSS & CO.

THE GALEN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Galen Works, Wilson Street, New Cross Road, LONDON, S.E.

TELEGRAMS :- "GALENICALS LONDON."

# FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.



The principle of

Fletchers' Concentrated Liquors

is now recognised in the

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

### Editorial Comments.

#### Poisons=regulations.

As we have already announced, a special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, on Wednesday next, January 11, at 3 P.M. to consider a proposal that the recommendations framed by the Society in 1871 "for the keeping, selling, and dispensing of poisons" shall be now adopted as compulsory statutory Regulations in accordance with section 1 of the Pharmacy Act 1868.

We recently (December 10, 1898) published a concise history of the discussions which arose nearly thirty years ago, when similar Regulations were previously proposed. We have observed with satisfaction that our record has been of service to many speakers on the subject at meetings of chemists' associations. It is right that the trade should be exactly aware of the step which it is now proposed to take, as well as of such arguments as may be urged against the policy. But so far as can be judged from present appearances chemists are not much concerned about the matter. The proposition which lashed their fathers into fury in 1870-71 is received by this generation with general indifference. It may be that the reasonableness, or perchance the expediency, of adopting these Regulations is so evident that it has not been thought necessary even to argue to any extent in support of so doing. But it must be remembered that the effect of the vote, if, as we anticipate, it be given in the affirmative, at next Wednesday's meeting will not be merely formal. The Regulations adopted by the Society, when sanctioned by the Privy Council, will become as much a part of the statute law of the land as if they had been expressly enacted by the Legislature. The recommendations which it is proposed to convert into Regulations are as follows:-

1. That in the keeping of poisons, each bottle, vessel, box, or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of

the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating

that it contains poison.

2. Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz.:

(a) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or
(b) In a hottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch

from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(c) In a hottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or

cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

3. That in the dispensing and selling of poisons, all liniments, embrocations, and lotions containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by from ordinary medicine-bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use) a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

It is quite possible that within a month or so any chemist and druggist failing to obey any of these provisions will render himself liable to a penalty of 51. There is no provision in the Act authorising the inspection of his premises or stock for the purpose of ascertaining whether poisons are kept in accordance with one or other of the plans laid down. That power is left undetermined, just as is the power of the police to demand the inspection of the poison-book. Under the law as it at present stands—that is to say, with no statutory authority, except, perhaps, under a magistrate's warrant-it is hardly conceivable that any chemist could be compelled to admit anyone to examine his arrangements.

We are sometimes told that all chemists fulfil these requirements, and even go beyond them. We hope that is the case; the Regulations certainly do not err on the side of excessive caution. But if it is so, why object to the enactment? It will be in regard to Regulation 3 that actions will be most likely to take place, and concerning the wisdom of this some difference of opinion is admissible. It requires that every liniment or lotion containing poison which a chemist may send out shall be in a bottle distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine-bottles, and shall bear a label indicating that it is not to be taken internally. No discretion founded on the nature or quantity of the poison used is allowed to the chemist. We are aware that some objection has been made to this clause, but we do not think the criticism has been very destructive. It is an undoubted fact that many deaths occur through poisonous liniments being dispensed in ordinary medicine-bottles, and it is not an unreasonable demand to make of the chemist that this risk shall be minimised as far as possible. In any case, it is fairly certain that the Privy Council will not consent to anything less than this. They insisted on this Regulation in 1371, and they will prohably do so again.

The most frequent argument urged against the adoption of Regulations has been that they would not apply to dispensing doctors or unqualified companies. From a husiness point of view, we doubt if this is a sound objection at all. Chemists could hardly wish for anything better than that they should be the only recognised vendors and dispensers of poisons, and that the public should get to know, as they would do through coroners and by other means, that the path of safety lay in having medicines dispensed by registered chemists and druggists only. What could be desired better in the trade interest of chemists than that it should appear in some notable case that a dispensing-surgeon was not liable to a penalty, however carelessly he might send out his embrocations?

If the Privy Council sanction the vote of the Society they can hardly stop at that point. It would be too ridiculous to

enact these minute precautions in regard to so many substances and to leave the arch poison of the day untouched. After last year's experience they are not likely to court defeat by a Bill similar to that which they then introduced, and there is good reason to believe that by cordially acceding to their wishes now a foundation for considerable advance in the future may be made.

#### The B.P. a Trade-danger.

On New Year's day the British Pharmacopæia of 1898 became fully operative. It probably was so on the day of publication, but some local authorities throughout the country decided not to use it as evidence in proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act until after December 31, 1898. Others have been less considerate, and during the past four months we have had to report prosecutions under the Act for the sale of belladonna-plaster, almond-oil, milk of sulphur, and sweet spirit of nitre which have not been of the 1898 B.P. standard. We think it regrettable that proceedings should have been taken thus early, hut we may also regard the cases as an advance warning to the drugtrade as a whole that the public authorities may be expected to make the utmost use of the new Pharmacopæia. It is, therefore, of great importance that every chemist and druggist in the kingdom should clearly realise that the new Pharmacopæia requires a great deal more of him than the old one, and this is equivalent to saying that the opportunities for violating the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are considerably increased. As this result has really arisen from the demands of pharmacists themselves for improvement in the official tests and standards there is no ground for complaints on their part. On several occasions during the ten years preceding the issue of the new B.P. Professor Attfield warned the trade of this very thing, saying, in effect, "It is easy to give you more stringent tests, but you must bear in mind that they will be used to judge you as well as your goods. For your sake I would gang wavily." And the inevitable has happened. We have a few standardised preparations and series of crude drugs, fixed oils, and essential oils which are liable to great commercial variation, and for which the B.P. lays down definite standards of quality. To those who know their business, wholesalers and retailers alike, this new departure is an excellent opportunity of proving their worth; but to those who buy and sell without regard for pharmaceutical excellence, and solely for the profit upon sales, it is as bad a thing as could have happened. The coming year is likely to try the trade thoroughly. We do not despair of the result, because we have noticed that chemists and druggists have found themselves quite competent to apply the B.P. tests after they have had a visit from the inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Cases of the kind come under our observation every week almost, and it is only when the testing brings out the articles on the wrong side that we are appealed to for advice. Much anxiety would he saved by testing hefore the inspector calls. This might be done much more frequently than is the case. The number of B.P. articles tedious to test is small; they are chiefly the alkaloidal galenicals, and the majority of pharmacists buy these from wholesalers. A guarantee should be demanded in every case, this heing always a sufficient defence, although the retailer in any case has to face the odium of publicly answering a charge Probably the article which will of selling weak drugs. provide greatest scope for the prosecutor is sweet spirit of nitre, because it begins to deteriorate as soon as the wholesaler's bottle is opened, and if kept in a shor-round exposed to heat and light it may in ten days be less than a fourth of

its original strength. Any chemist who keeps the spirit in that way is almost certain to be caught sooner or later. We advise the spirit to be kept in 1-lb. bottles, well corked and placed in a convenient locker. If a pound-bottle cannot be used np within a fortnight, the using bottle should be smaller, for the principal cause of weakness is exposure of the spirit to a comparatively large air space and escape of some of the very volatile ether every time the bottle is opened. Milk of sulphnr must now be precipitated sulphur free from lime. One can tell in a minute whether it is so or not by shaking 10 gr. or so of the sample in a 1-oz. phial with 3 dr. of carbon bisulphide. Lime-free sulphnr dissolves completely. The essential oils may give some trouble. Eucalyptus oil, for example, of which there is abundance in the market answering the 1885 requirements, but free from the eucalyptol demanded by the new B.P. There is plenty of oil obtainable by the retailer in small quantities at 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb. which meets the B.P. test, easily applied by mixing in a measure 30 minims of syrupy phosphoric acid and 60 minims of the oil. The mixture becomes thick and crystalline on stirring; if it does the sp. gr. and opticity are sure to be right. The sp. gr. bottle or hydrometer must now, however, be used in every retail pharmacy if the proprietor wishes to maintain a good reputation. We have not considered in these remarks whether the article prescribed by the B.P. is always what the public want; but that objection can only apply in a few instances, and the customers who insist upon having the non-official article are as few; while the chemist and druggist's obligation under the Pharmacy Act, as well as under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, is to supply the B.P. article when it is asked for by the B.P. name. That is the safe maxim to remember.

## Does Lemongrass Oil Contain Citral?

MR. WILHELM STIEHL denies the existence of citral in oil of lemongrass, his opinion being that it is a derivative of pre-existing aldehydes. He recently communicated a note on the subject to the Journ. Prakt. Chem., Professor Semmler controverting his statements in the same issne, but Stiehl now replies at some length to Semmler in the Chemiker Zeitung. Briefly, his statement is as follows. The peculiar aldehydes of the oil are citriodoral and allolemonal. If a perfectly neutral solution of pure sodinm bisulphite is used for separating the aldehydes from the oil no citral whatever is obtained, but a mixture of these new bodies; on the other hand, commercial sodium bisulphite forms an acid solution, and this property is all that is necessary to convert the citriodoral and allo-lemonal into citral. By shaking the pure citriodoral and allo-lemonal with strongly acid bisulphite solution they are changed into citral. The behaviour of each of the three aldehydes towards bisnlphite solution is characteristic. The solution is made by dissolving dried pure sodium bisulphite in its own weight of hot water; the solution is cooled to free it from snlphate, thiosulphate, &c., and the mother liquor filtered. (drops or c.c.) of this solution 3 of either of the aldehydes is added, when the following changes are noticeable: citriodoral, after a few rotations of the test-tube, forms a white crystalline mass; citral shows a few crystals floating in the solution, which gradually subside; and allo-lemonal behaves like citriodoral. On warming each of the mixtures to 65° C. it is found that the citriodoral mixture liquefies without separation of oily drops, the citral one crystallises completely, and the allo-lemonal bisulphite slowly separates oily drops. On warming to 75° C. the citriodoral bisulphite is

unaltered, but the citral bisulphite at the same temperature is converted into a sulphonate, as on treating with soda solution the former yields sodium sulphite and the latter sodium sulphonate. Besides these facts the communication contains controversial statements. Stiehl gives the same formula to his two aldehydes as that of citral, C10H16O, and mentions that they differ in physical characteristics. most notable proof of the difference between citral and citriodoral was obtained by Döbner's naphthocinchonic acid reaction (action of pyruvic acid and beta-naphthylamine on the aldehyde dissolved in absolute alcohol). The crystalline alphacitrylbetanaphocinchonic acid so obtained has a melting-point of 197° C., and the corresponding citriodoryl compound melts at 204° C., while the citral made from the regenerated citriodoryl compound by treatment with acid yielded again crystals melting at 197° C. These interesting observations are likely to lead to some important issues, both chemically and commercially, the latter owing to the fact that the patent for the manufacture of ionone suggests that lemongrass oil per se does not furnish pseudo-ionone when it is treated with chloride of lime, acetone, and alcohol; citral itself is therefore employed. Döbner has denied the correctness of the patent statement, but Stiehl's observations apparently explain why the oil itself does not yield psendoionone-viz., because the acetone, &c., mixture is alkaline (owing to the chloride of lime). Were it acid the citriodoral and allo-lemonal would be converted into citral, and pseudo-ionone would result. Therefore there should be no difficulty in devising a process to make ionone straightfrom lemongrass oil, and what this will lead to in the law courts it is hard to conjecture. In any case it seldom happens that we find research in essential oils so closely connected with an industrial undertaking as these observations of Stiehl's are.

# Advertising and Advertising = agents.

"ADVERTISING in Some of its Phases" was the title of a lecture which Mr. Frank A. Munsey gave to the Sphinx Club of New York in October last. The lecture has been printed in a fifty-page pamphlet, a copy of which we have lately received. Mr. Munsey is the proprietor of the most popular magazine in the United States. He states that the circulation of Munsey's Magazine has averaged 610 139 copies per month during the past three years. So Mr. Mnnsey has advertising-space to sell, and the Sphinx Club being composed, we believe, largely of great advertisers, the lecture was, to a considerable extent, an ad. for the Magazine. But it was a clever and interesting ad. all the same, with many shrewd observations, and some sound advice clothed in racy language. Mr. Munsey thinks the way to reach the best people-the wide-awake moneyspending people—at the least cost is by means of magazines. A magazine, he says, is before the public thirty days; a daily paper thirty minutes. That was, perhaps, the main thing which Mr. Munsey wanted to say-the real bnrden of his prophecy; but he says some better things besides. He argues that marvellous changes have taken place in the business world within the past ten years. The producer and the consumer have come closer together, and the middleman is passing away. This change has been brought about chiefly by advertising. In old times the wholesaler controlled the manufacturer; he can do so no longer. Great concerns like the Standard Oil Company, for example, are now selling direct to the retailer. Then he discusses the character of advertising. As a boy in Maine he knew an old fellow

named Solon Chase, who had been a farmer all his life, but who in his later years started a newspaper, which he called Chase's Chronicle, and to which he gave the sub-heading "Good, Easy Reading." That idea, says Mr. Munsey, is the key to successful journalism, and it is the key also to successful advertising: good, easy reading—plain, homely, straightforward talk with the people. Mr. Munsey believes in illustrations when they illustrate the thing advertised. He believes in the picture of a pretty woman with pretty teeth for the advertisement of a dentifrice; but he does not understand how the picture of an actress can give value to an advertisement of a horse-rake or a steam-pump. He believes in page advertisements in preference to quarterpages. Most publishers do.

But the most important feature of Mr. Munsey's lecture was his startling comment on the system of commission to advertising-agents. He believes strongly in the use of the competent advertising-agent. He thinks his experience and special knowledge are essential to the new advertiser; but he has come to the conclusion that the agent is not doing business on right lines. His position is illogical, untrue, and unlike that of the broker in any other line of business. He professes to work for the advertiser, but he takes his pay from the publisher. Such a system, says Mr. Munsey, tends towards hribery and dishonesty. It is not the province of the publisher to pay for services rendered to the advertiser any more than it is to pay for the shoes he wears and the food he eats.

It is curious to find that when Mr. Munsey gave this lecture he was himself paying 10 per cent. to agents, and he did not seem to perceive then that this was inconsistent with the position he had taken up. But he was very indignant with his rivals who paid 15, 20, or 25 per cent. Subsequently however, he appears to have realised that his 10 per cent, was a breach of the principle he was preaching, for in a postscript to the published report of the lecture Mr. Munsey has announced that after December 31, 1898, he will pay no more commissions of any amount whatever to advertising-agents.

This announcement has occasioned quite a stir in advertising circles in America, and it may make history. But Mr. Munsey is not the first discoverer of the anomaly he exposes so vigorously. There are a few journals in this country (and THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is one of them) which have always held the views Mr. Munsey now expresses, and have carried them out to their logical conclusion. We pay no commission whatever to advertising-agents, whatever may be their influence. We have a fixed tariff for advertisements, which is based on the circulation of the journal, and nobody, be he agent or principal, can get any better terms than are there set forth. This is the only fair system on which a journalistic business can be conducted, and it has been strictly maintained in the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST office.

But it is only right that we should add that while we agree with Mr. Munsey's contention that payment of commission to agents by the publisher instead of by the advertiser is a direct incitement to agents to spend their clients' money in the journals which pay the highest commission—that is to say, generally in those of the least value—we have scarcely ever known an instance of any of the leading agents letting themselves be unduly influenced by this consideration. Our experience with advertising agents has been very extensive and, on the whole, very pleasant. Though they get nothing from us, and in some cases, we suspect, nothing rom their clients for the husiness they bring us, the occasions have been very rare indeed that they have to our snowledge advised firms wishing to communicate with the rade against this journal.

COMPRESSED TABLETS IN PRUSSIA.

According to a ministerial decision dated December 8, 1898, compressed tablets the effects of which apothekers cannot test, and for which they cannot, therefore, be responsible, may not be kept in stock in pharmacies, but must be specially prepared each time they are medically prescribed. This regulation is the outcome of the agitation by the Deutsche Apotheker Verein.

CHEMISTS' FAILURES IN 1898.

We are again indebted to Mr. R. Seyd, F.S.S., for his analysis of the failures in the United Kingdom during 1898. These we find numbered in all (that is, bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement) 8,898, which is 171 more than in 1897, hut only just about the average of the past ten years. Of these failures bankruptcies constitute 55 per cent. and deeds of arrangement 45 per cent. Wholesale druggists, "&c.," swell the total by 7 only, and retail chemists and druggists by 50. These two classes were respectively 11 and 56 in 1897. Surgeons, physicians, and dentists score 40 in 1898 against only 28 in 1897, while aërated-water makers record 29 in each year. Farmers seem to be doing better. Their record is 244 in 1898 against 446 in 1897. Butchers, grocers, drapers and shoemakers are about as bad in one year as the other; publicans and printers seem to be improving, but builders, jewellers, milliners and tailors come out unsatis-

INDIGO IN INDIA.

An Indigo Defence Association has recently been formed in India, for the purpose of improving the quality of Indian indigo, and endeavouring to compete better with the artificial product. Mr. Bernard Coventry, on behalf of the Association, has been endeavouring to get the indigo-planters in the Behar district to stop using lime in the process of manufacture, so as to get the product np to 90 per cent. of indigotin, which the Association believe is better for dyeing than the artificial indigo. It is difficult not to sympathise with the indigo-planters, who have much at stake, but they will be wise if, while doing what they can to make better indigo, they look out for something else to take its place. The history of aniline dyes indicates the ultimate triumph of artificial indigo, and the idea that the natural stuff is better and faster than the artificial is a false hope; for cheapness in the long run captures the market, and though the natural dye may be retained for high-class trade, that is not sufficiently extensive to keep up the indigo-industry in India.

DUTY-FREE ALCOHOL.

In our review of the year (last issue, page 1051) we mentioned that "the Board of Inland Revenue had given a tentative concession to at least one large chemical firm (outside pharmacy) for the use of a duty-free alcohol, not methylated spirit, which is likely to be of immense value to our dyeing-industry." This statement has created some comment in manufacturing circles, and its correctness has been questioned. We were careful in using the indefinite article, methylic alcohol (equally liable with ethylic to duty) being referred to. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, as Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has, in consequence of inquiry on the point, communicated with the Board of Inland Revenue about it, and they reply that the use of duty-free ethylicalcohol has not been allowed in manufactures, but the use of methylic alcohel is allowed. We ought to add that the methylic alcohol so permitted is denatured in such a way that it is not rendered unfit for the purpose to which it is put. The whole matter shows that the Board of Inland Revenue are not indisposed (as is sometimes assumed) to do what they can to facilitate industrial progress and commercial enterprise, provided they have assurance that the revenue will not suffer, and it is not vain to hope that some day ethylic alcohol will be placed on the same footing as methylic— $i\,e.$ , a more liberal range of dena turation will be permitted.

#### personalities.

AT Ramscy, I.M., on December 20, Mr. J. Pallister, chemist, was installed W.M. of the St. Manghold Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. C. H. Griffiths, chemist, Droylsden, was, on December 21, at Openshaw, Manchester, installed W.M. of the Faith Masonic Lodge, No. 581.

FRAU DR. v. SIEBOLD, née v. STOFF, has established herself at Stuttgart. She is the first lady doctor to start in Germany, and is a Berne graduate, but has practised for twenty years in Russia, her native country, and has published a book on infant hygiene.

THE collection of Japanese work in metal, ivory, wood-lacquer, and porcelain, with all kinds of arms, &c., on which the late Mr. Ernest Hart spent much money and time, and of which he was very proud, was offered recently at Ohristie's. The collection was divided into 651 lots, and the sale occupied five days, but the amount realised—1,5001.—was considered very disappointing.

MR. GEORGE E. DAVIS, of Manchester, has been presented with a silver tray and table cutlery by the members of the Association of Sulphate of Armonia Manufacturers in recognition of his services as Secretary. The Association has been wound up, and its work is to be continued by the Sulphate of Ammonia Committee, the object being to propagate the use of the sulphate in agriculture.



THE Very Rev. Monsignor James Clapperton, of Fochabers, who has just had conferred upon him by the Pope the dignity of Domestic Chaplain, is a son of the late Mr. James Clapperton, druggist, Fochabers, whose business was carried on by his son, Mr. Thomas Clapperton, chemist and druggist, until a few years ago. Another son is Monsignor Clapperton, of Dundee.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., is retiring from the India Office, where he has done good work, inside and out, in promoting the interests of botanical science. Sir George



graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1854, and, like many more who came under the late Professor Balfour's influence, he pursued botanical investigation ardently when he went out to India as a member of the Army Medical Staff, and ultimately he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, also Curator the Government Medical In 1868 he was Museum. appointed Bombay Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, this beginning with him a special branch of work

which the Government do not wish him to give up, for he has been asked to remain a member of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1900, especially to continue his work on the Textile, Chemical, General Industries, and Indian Committees formed within that body.

IN the last week of December "Sunny Jersey" was excited over the triennial general election for Deputies to the States or Legislative Assembly. In the capital town of St. Helier the ex-Mayor (M. Baudains), an advocate, had entered the lists against the three retiring Deputies, who sought rejection. He was not successful, however, and Dr. W. Duret A. bin (author of the Jersey Pharmacy Act) came in at the

top of the poll with 999 votes, or 108 over the second man, while M. Baudains figured fourth with 731.

ONE of the Montyon prizes awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences last week was given to Dr. Pb. Carles, of Bordeaux. Dr. Carles is a pharmacist in that city, carrying on a dispensing-business as well as analytical work. Dr. Carles is a well-known writer and authority on wine-analysis, and a professor at the Bordeaux mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy. The prize was awarded for bis work on the extraction of tartaric acid from wine, which subject he has studied for twenty-five years, with the result that he has conferred many benefits on the wine industry.

#### Commercial Motes.

[In cases where English equivalents of foreign measures, &c., are not given, they will be found in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1899, page 278.]

#### BRITISH CHEMICAL-TRADE IN 1898.

The Board of Trade returns will not be available until after this issue has gone to press, but we learn from unofficial sources that the year's figures for alkali will come out badly, as was expected. The total exports were 3,434,825 cwt, valued at 919,100l., as compared with 4,644,542 cwt., valued at 1,193,289l., in 1897. The bleaching-powder exports also decreased from 1,067,628 cwt. in 1897 (value 339,541l) to 1,020,772 cwt. (value 284,351l.) in 1898. The decrease in alkaliexports is almost solely due to the United States buying more than a million hundredweight less than last year. The value of medicines and medicinal preparations exported in 1898 was 1,004,831l, about 25,000l. less than in 1897. In sulphate of copper the quantity exported was about 5,000 tons less than in 1898, the total quantity being 50,538 tons, valued at 812,744l. The total of chemicals, dye-stuffs and tanning substances imported amounted to 5,091,220l., as against 5,591,546l. in 1897.

#### CHINESE TRADE.

The trade of Wuchow, an important city in China, situated on the Great West River, is the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Alex. Hosie (F. O. series, No. 2,168, price  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ). Wuchow is the commercial gate of the province of Kwangsi, and although it has only been open as a treaty port since January 4, 1897, it has rapidly come to the front. Among the exports (June 4 to Dooember 31, 1897) were:—Staranise, 152,420 lbs., 5,1081; liquid indigo, 6,9161; star anise oil, 1,5521bs., 378*l*.; cassia oil, 10,2991bs., 2,186*l*.; wood-oil, 5,646*l*.; and galls, 4871. Speaking of the products and resources of Kwangsi, Consul Hosie says that the tree which produces star anise occupies a comparatively small area, being confined to Tonquin and South-west Kwangsi. It is alleged that owing to the destructive method of collecting the fruit there is a good crop only once in three years. Complaints are also made that the oil is frequently adulterated with kerosene [see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 19, page 327]. The cassia-producing districts of China are situated in the southern borderlands of Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces, in the south of the West River. The great centre of the trade is the market-town of Ta-wu, south-west of Wucbow, where 50,000 to 60,000 piculs are annually disposed of. It is exported, packed in matting, entirely by junk to Canton, where there is a powerful cassia "ring," which has an arrangement with the native Custom-house and likin offices, and virtually controls the whole trade of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The total export of cassia (including cassia lignea, buds, twigs, twig bark and broken cassia) from the two provinces through Canton in 1896 amounted to 102,810 piculs, valued at 590,798 Haikwan taels [1 tael = 2s.  $11\frac{3}{4}d$ .]. Among other products of Kwangsi are castor oil, ground-nut, rape, sesame, lemongrass, tea and wood oils. Of these tea and wood oil are the most important, the former being used principally as a hair-oil.

RESORCIN contaminated with benzoic acid has been found by Mr. H. G. Winter (Greningen), who reports the matter to the *Phar. Weekblad*.

#### The Winter Session.

#### Bradford and District Chemists' Association,

A LECTURE was given to this Association on January 3, by Mr. WEST, on "Plant Gossip." It dealt with the fertilisation of the lower forms of plant-life, and was illustrated by lantern-slides. The attendance was small, but the lecture was very interesting.

#### Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

AT a meeting of this Association held on December 30, Mr. James Clark (President) in the chair, the following resolutions, which had been drafted by a committee appointed for that purpose, were submitted :-

1. That all registered chemists trading under ancient titles shall be required to use the names of present owners in connection therewith.

2. That the usurpation of the titles protected by the Pharmacy Act of 1868 by unregistered persons trading as companies is an infringement of that Act, and detrimental to the interests of legally-qualified chemists, and ought to be put a stop to.

3. That the keeping of open shops by companies whose members are unqualified is contrary to the spirit and intention of the Pharmacy Acts, and a source of danger to the public.

4. That, in order to promote uniformity of the law, the exemption granted to executors, administrators, or trustees of the estates of deceased chemists, in Section 16 of the Act of 1868, should be limited to the time necessary to wind up the deceased's estate, and should in no case exceed twelve months.

5. In view of the necessity for legislation to remedy the defects in the existing Pharmacy Acts, it is desirable that the Pharmaceutical Society should now be in a position to speak for the whole

trade, and embrace them all in its membership.

Resolved-

(a) That the free distribution of the Pharmaceutical Journal to members should cease, and that its sale in future should be put on a regular commercial basis.

(b) That the annual subscription to the Society should be reduced to the lowest amount compatible with the

due upkeep and efficiency of the Society.

6. That these resolutions be forwarded to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, with the assurance that this Association will give them hearty support in their endeavour to promote legislation to remedy the grievances under which we, as a trade, rest; and in any steps which may be taken to rally the trade to their support by broadening the basis on which the Society

After considerable discussion, Mr. CHARLES SIMPSON moved the adoption of the resolutions. He said he was personally sorry to give up what was known as the "widows" but it had been so much abused and so often referred to as the stumbling-block of the Act, that if chemists were to gain anything by legislation they must be prepared to sacrifice something.

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. CRAIG, and the

resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

#### Safety Explosives.

THE London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry gave on Monday evening an admirable exposition of the meaning of the word "safety." Mr. OSCAR GUTTMANN, the well-known authority on explosives and author of one of the principal text-books on the subject, communicated a paper on safety explosives, these being the substances which are used for blasting in ccal-mines. He by quotations demonstrated clearly that what one authority says is controverted by another, and that "safety" is merely a relative term, since the atmospheric conditions in coal-mines may at one time or other become so bad that blasting is certain to be fatal. But no one is quite sure when these conditions may arise. He considered coal carbonite to be on the whole the safest explosive. It is a mixture of nitro-glycerine with barium and potassium nitrates, wood-meal and rye-flour.
Captain J. H. THOMSON, of the Woolwich Arsenal, replying to Mr. Guttmann's references to the work of his department, said that they did not claim that any explosive which they passed was safe; all that they could say was that under the rigid conditions of testing they had passed. The net result

of the 1896 Act was that the system of testing had ensured greater care in the manufacture of these explosives, for the inspectors occasionally sample those in actual use. DUPRÉ emphasised Captain Thomson's statement that a permitted explosive is not necessarily a safe explosive. He objected to the word "safety," adding that the miner's safetylamp was responsible for more terrible accidents since its introduction than had ever happened before. And why? Because miners, deluded by the word "safety," go where otherwise they would not venture. Dr. Dupré also emphasised the fact that under varying conditions the most dangerous explosives become almost harmless. For example, Abel had shown that guncotton can be burnt on gunpowder without igniting the latter, and Faraday had a beautiful experiment to prove that iron-filings ignited more easily than gun-powder; he sprinkled a mixture of the iron and gunpowder over a saucerful of burning spirit; the iron flared up, and when all the spirit burnt away the gunpowder exploded, showing that it had dropped through the slame and burning iron without igniting. Mr. HORSMAN, who said he had ten years' experience in coal-mine blasting, then took up the tale, and denied that carbonite is safe; in exploding carbonite gives off carbon-monoxide gas, and this is most fatal in mines where coal-dust rather than pit-gas is the atmospheric contamination. In illustration of his point he exploded a carbonite cartridge in a bomb, and ignited the carbon monoxide which was formed, this forming a flame about 3 inches long, like that of a Bunsen-burner. One of Mr. Guttmann's points was that a thick layer of ammonium oxalate round the explosive prevents disaster by providing a cloud of steam which checks the flame. This is so, said Mr. HORSMAN, but the oxalate vapour gives the miners sore-throat. Altogether the evening was not without interest to pharmacists, and there was much in it that was amusing.

#### Marriages.

HURN-MICKLEBURGH .- On December 24, by special licence, Albert Joseph Hurn, dispenser to the Surrey Dispensary, London, to Frances Mary, widow of the late Mr. R. J. Mickleburgh, of Streatham, S.W.

JONES-THOMAS .- On December 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Bow, E., Morgan R. Jones, chemist and druggist, 69 Leytonstone Road, Stratford, E., to Catherine, only daughter of Mr. D. W. Thomas, formerly of Aberystwith.

LOXTON—EXLEY.—On October 20, at Rowallan House, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Vic, by the Reverend W. S. Nelmes, M.A., F. Loxton, travelling representative of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, to Clara Exley, fifth daughter of Mrs. Exley, of Hobart.

RENNIE—Robb.—At Dundee, on January 2, John Chalmers Rennie, chemist and druggist, Wishaw, to Margaret Nicoll, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Robb, Dundee.

#### Deaths.

DAVIES —At Porth, on December 27, Catherine Ann (Cassie), the wife of Mr. D. W. Davies, chemist. Aged 25.

LANGMAN.—On December 27, at Chatteris, Mr. Peter Langman, chemist and druggist. Aged 67. Deceased, who had carried on business in the town for many years, died suddenly of epilepsy.

PLATT.—Mr. Thomas Platt (of the firm of Clarke, Son & Platt, advertisement-agents, of Gracechurch Street) died on January 4 at Brighton. Mr. Platt had much to do with the management of some popular patent medicines, especially of Clarke's blood-mixture.

A ROYAL order has been issued by the Spanish Government stating that vanillin in crystals will in future be assessed for import-duties under No. 318 cf the Custom-house tariff.

<sup>&</sup>quot;'PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS' deserves all the commendations bestowed on it, both on your side of the water and on this .- R. L. MORLAND, Worthington, Minn."

#### The British Pharmacopæia, 1898.

Indian and Colonial Addendum.

By J. G. PREBBLE.

THE practice of pharmacy in India is centred in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon, and is almost identical with good-class pharmacy in Britain. The steadily-increasing stream of Anglo-Indians and visitors passing to and fro between India and Great Britain makes it incumbent on Anglo-Indian pharmacists to adapt their practice to English methods. A prescription made up in London must be dispensed in the same manner in Calcutta or Bombay, and the drugs and chemicals in usual demand must also correspond. No substitution of one drug for another is practicable unless of identical composition. But, besides the wants of the European and well-to-do members of the Native community, the pharmacist is called upon to supply , drugs, chemicals, and medical appliances to numerous small hospitals and dispensaries not under Government control, and to Native medical practitioners in the country districts, who supply the medical wants of the poorer Native community. It is here that the use of Indian drugs as substitutes for imported ones seems desirable, especially if they can be supplied more economically. The Government medical stores or depôts located in the chief ports and the medical depôts of the large Native States are also important , centres for the distribution of drugs. These depôts supply the army hospitals, the large hospitals in the chief cities, and many smaller hospitals throughout the country which are under Government control, and in which the masses are treated. At these medical depôts and hospitals the introduction of native drugs should be festered.

It is interesting to note what progress has been made in introducing indigenous drugs. In 1868 the Pharmacopœia of India was published by authority of the Indian Government, and under the superintendence of a committee including the late Mr. Daniel Hanbury and India's most distinguished physicians, botanists, and pharmacologists of that day. Upwards of forty indigenous plants and animals, with preparations, were made official, and many others were suggested for trial in footnotes or included in a non-official list. In the preface we read:—

The primary objects of the work are the introduction of the indigenous products of India into European medical practice in that country. If they are ever to come into general use in hospitals and dispensaries throughout India, it is to the medical colleges and schools that we must look in the first instance. It is there that a correct knowledge of them should be first instilled, that the student should become familiarised with the articles themselvos, that he should be made acquainted with their physical characters and medicinal properties; and it is there, during the period of student-life, that he should become practically instructed in their employment in the treatment of disease.

How has this ideal been realised? So far as one can judge from the prescriptions of the leading British and Native practitioners in Bombay, the influence of the Pharmacopeal of India is hardly recognisable. During ten years' work in the chief dispensing business in Bombay, where some 30,000 prescriptions a year were dispensed, I rarely met with a preparation or drug peculiar to the Pharmacopeal of India. The majority of drugs and preparations peculiar to it I have never known prescribed, and I notice that drugs which are not infrequently demanded are not recommended for inclusion in the Addendum—viz., chaulmoogra oil and gurjun balsam. I will now consider in detail the suggested additions.

Acacia Arabica Cortex.—The Acacia arabica is one of the commonest trees in India, and if it is desired to prescribe the bark there is no practical objection whatever, as it could always be easily obtained. It is suggested for trial in the Phar. Ind., but I

have never known it prescribed.

Acaciæ Gunmi.—In Bombay and Karachi, if not in the other ports, there would be no difficulty in procuring a gum to pass the B.P. tests. Acaciæ Catechi gum would not pass all the B.P. tests, as it generally reduces Fehling's solution. Feronia elephantum is said to be common only in Madras. The gum from Anogeissus . latifolia is very common in Bombay, but I am not certain whether it is available all over India. It yields a good mucilage,

possessing a faint characteristic odour and about double the viscosity of gum arabic treated with the same proportion of water.

Agropyrum or Couch-grass.—This, in the form of decoction, which is asked for by Hong-Kong, is not infrequently prescribed in Bombay.

Acidum Aceticum.—The suggestion to use 1 part of glacial acid, 99 per cent. hydrogen acetate, and 2 parts water to form the 33-per-cent. acid is valuable. For years India has been importing the latter acid, and paying freight and packing charges on 65 per cent. water.

Aurantii Cortex Recens et Siceatus.—The B.P. having ceased to quote special habitats, the bitter orange grown in India and other parts of the empire is clearly eligible for use. Is the bitter-orange peel used in British pharmacy always derived from one well-marked variety?

Casalpinia Sappan, Aristolochia Indica, Acalypha Indica, Thus Indicum.—In the non-official list of the Indian Pharmacopeia. I have never known these prescribed.

Substitutes for Chiretta.—Andrographis Paniculata.—A compound infusion and a compound tincture are official in the Phar. Ind. I have no recollection of their ever having been prescribed in Bombay. Mr. D. S. Kemp some years ago tried to introduce the expressed juice of the fresh plant, but the endeavour met with no permanent success. Andrographis is not an article of commerce, and, being a herbaceous plant, can only be procured at the close of the rainy season—about September. I once tried to procure about a hundredweight in Bombay, but could only secure a portion of this quantity, and at double the price of chiretta. Chiretta, being an article of commerce, is nearly always available, and at a cheap rate. Swertia affinis, Swertia corymbosa, and Exacumbicolor, which are also recommended as substitutes for chiretta, are under the same practical objection as andrographis. For local dispensary use in some of the country districts it would no doubt pay better to collect and dry these plants at the proper season for use instead of chiretta, but not in the chief cities.

doubt pay better to collect and dry these plants at the proper season for use instead of chiretta, but not in the chief cities.

Substitutes for Ipecacuanha.—Tylophora foliæ is in the Phar. Ind., where it is stated to be one of the best indigenous substitutes for ipecacuanha. I have never known it prescribed. Calotropis gigantea and procera are also official, and occasionally sold in Bombay in powder form. On account of the high price of ipecacuanha, and its extensive use in India, a really reliable substitute is much required. Could not some suitable locality be found in India where its cultivation could be successfully carried on? Native wholesale druggists, who supply large quantities of European drugs to Native hospitals and medical practitioners, only buy Cartagena ipecacuanha on account of its lower price.

Belæ Fructus is in the Phar. Ind., and directions are given for the preparation of a liquid extract, a mixture, and a solid extract. The liquid extract is frequently prescribed, the mixture rarely, the solid extract never. The liquid extract and the bael-fruit preserve (the pulp freed from seeds and preserved with sugar) are stock articles in the pharmacies and frequently sold to the public. The rind only is sometimes employed for the liquid extract.

Catechu Nigrum.—The infusion, tincture, and compound powder official in the B.P. are in Phar. Ind. directed to be prepared with black catechu, which is a native product prepared in India. Gambier is largely imported from Singapore, and is obtainable at about the same price; hence for the sake of uniformity it hardly seems desirable to make black catechu official. Areca catechu is not readily available. Is it of the same composition? It is certainly not desirable to make this extract official as a substitute for gambier, although it could, of course, be officialised for its own sake. I have never known it used.

Betel.—The active constituent of the leaves of Piper Betel is

Betel.—The active constituent of the leaves of *Piper Betel* is probably the volatile oil, and as the fresh leaves are always and everywhere available, a tincture of 4 or 5 oz. of the fresh leaves in 1 pint of 90-per-cent. alcohol suggests itself as the most suitable preparation.

Berberis.—A tincture, infusion, and solid extract are official in Phar. Ind. I have never known them prescribed. The watery extract prepared by the natives and known as rusot is occasionally asked for in English pharmacies.

Substitutes for Calumba.—Tinospora Cordifolia.—A

Substitutes for Calumba.—Timospora Cordifolia.—A tincture, infusion, and extract are official in Phar. Ind. I have never known them prescribed. Coscinium Fenestratum.—An article of commerce only in Madras and South India. In Bombay calumba is imported from East Africa, and is obtainable at small cost.

Butea Gummi.—The present high price of pterocarpus kino renders its use quite prohibitive in hospital and dispensary practice. It seems extraordinary that with the vast forest-area in India controlled by Cooper's Hill trained forest-officers, a supply of kino cannot readily be obtained for all medical requirements, instead of being dependent upon uncertain supplies collected in a

<sup>\*</sup> It can be, as an article in the C. & D., February 26, 1898, proved.—ED.

Native State. When in Calcutta last year Mr. David Hooper, of the Economic Museum, informed me that his department was inquiring into the matter. Butea kino, as met with in commerce, always has a good deal of bark adhering to it, which can only be readily got rid of by dissolving the kino in water, straining, and evaporating—a process which is now frequently adopted in India. It would be desirable to make this gum official as an alternative for hospital practice when pterocarpus kino is scarce. It is in the Phar. Ind.

Buteæ Semina.-Santonin has a large and increasing sale in India, and is becoming popular with the natives as a vermifuge. As it is not expensive, considering the small dose, I do not think the proposed infusion of butea-seeds will be popular except, perhaps, in hospital-practice. I have no recollection of the drug

being prescribed in Bombay.

Cambogia Indica.—Siam gamboge is readily obtainable in the Indian bazaars. Indian gamboge is not, and never has been, an article of commerce. The trees grow in the same districts as *Pterocarpus marsupium*. If we cannot get the kino, which is badly wanted, shall we get the gamboge, which is not particularly desired? If Indian gamboge were made official in the B.P., this

might, perhaps, induce systematic collection.

Crinum Asiaticum var. Toxicarium.—This is not an article of commerce, and it is not certain that it is indigenous, although a commerce, and it is not certain that it is indigenous, stinough a common garden plant. It would not be a practical and economic substitute for squill. A juice and a syrup are official in the Phar. Ind, but I have never known them prescribed. On one or two occasions I used Indian squill (Urginea indica) as a substitute for European squill, but as the Indian squill was less carefully collected and dried, and cost nearly the same as the European its use was discontinued. European, its use was discontinued.

Camphorodyne.-Chlorodyne is largely used both by the profession and the public, but I have no recollection of ever having

met with this word before, or of tr. chloroform. et camph. co.

Cissampelos Pareira.—A decoction and liquid and solid extract

are official in the Phar. Ind., but are not often prescribed.

Cinnamomi Lignum.—The Phar. Ind. says, "Supposed to be an excellent substitute for the official article." Sassafras is little used in Indian pharmacy except for the decoction. This wood is unknown in Western India, and as a commercial article is confined to the district where it grows.

Daturæ Foliæ et Seminæ, -- Datura alba is common all over India, and an extract, plaster, and poultice are official in the Phar. Ind. I have never known these prescribed. Ext. stramonii, being only required in small quantity, is purchased in

Europe.

Embelia Ribes.—The powdered fruit is kept in stock by the leading pharmacies, and is asked for on rare occasions.

Euphorbia Pilulifera.—This small herbaceous plant, cosmopolitan in the tropics, was first introduced from Queensland. A few years ago several hundredweights of this were annually exported from Bombay to a well-known firm of manufacturing pharmacists in America. Perhaps they would relate the experiences of their medical friends with this drug.

Extract. Glycyrrhizæ Liquid.—In India this is sometimes made by dissolving the solid extract in water and preserving with alcohol, as suggested from Hong-Kong. It would be convenient and economical to have a formula for India and the colonies

generally.

Fæniculi Fructus.—Fæniculum vulgare is largely cultivated in India, and is, no doubt, as well adapted for pulv. glycyrrhize co. as the European species. It should be made official.

Abrus Precatorius.—An extract of the root is official in the Phar. Ind. I have never known it used. The late Dr. Dymock tried the root, and pronounced it a failure as a substitute for

liquorice-root.

Ispaghula.—Official in the Phar. Ind. for the preparation of a decoction. The seeds are kept in stock by the chief pharmacies, but are rarely asked for. As linseed is extensively grown in India, and is one of the chief exports, it does not seem logical to suggest ispaghula as a substitute.

Mylabris.—Cantharides being rather an expensive drug, it would be very desirable to make a common Indian species official

-at any rate, for external use.

Mylabris Cichorii is official in the Phar. Ind., but cantharides imported from Europe is almost invariably used in English

pharmacies.

Myrobalanum.—The fruits of Terminalia Chebula contain only about half the amount of tannin found in galls. Galls are imported into Bombay from Persia, and cost about 8d. per lb. for good quality.

old quanty.

Oleum Ajouan.—Might be made official for its own sake, but the same substitute for other oils of different composition. The not as a substitute for other oils of different composition. The distilled water is very popular with the natives, also the crude thymol from the oil. This thymol costs more, however, than the pure article imported from Europe.

Oleum Arachidis, Oleum Sesami.—A high-grade oil from these seeds such as the British Pharmacopœia authorities would sanction is hardly obtainable in Indian commerce. The Government Medical Depot in Bombay presses its own oil, and the other

depôts would no doubt do the same if these oils were made official. The very primitive native oil mill turns out an oil about equal in quality to a second or third grade olive oil, but at much lower cost. This oil is well adapted for the preparation of lead plaster, and has been employed by a pharmaceutical firm in Bombay for many years past, also in the Government Medical Depôt, Bombay. It should be used by hospitals and dispensaries for most ointments and liniments.

or most ointments and liminents.

Oleum Graminis Citrati.—This—Indian verbena oil—is suggested as a substitute for cajuput oil. The latter, however, is largely imported direct from Singapore, and is obtainable at about the same cost as the former; hence, apart from the question of difference in composition, there is no economic advantage by substitution. Might be recognised if desired for its own sake, although it is rarely, if ever, used by European practitioners in Bombay. practitioners in Bombay.

Samadera Indica.—Suggested to take the place of a very

cheap drug—quassia; but it is not an article of commerce.

Toddalia Aculeata.—A tineture and infusion official in the

Phar. Ind.; but I have never known them prescribed.

Valeriana Rhizoma Indieum.-Valeriana Leschenaultii var. Brunnoniana, W. and A., grows only in the Neilgherry mountains, and could, therefore, only be used locally, as it is not an article of commerce. Valeriana Wallichii, which is an article of commerce, and practically identical with the European Valeriana officinalis, is not suggested; but it should be made official, for it is much cheaper than the imported root.

#### Extract of Malt with Cod-liver Oil.

BY EDWIN DOWZARD, F.C.S.

THE accurate determination of the oil in this preparation is not such an easy matter. I is not such an easy matter as one might imagine. After trying various methods, I consider that the following is the

most satisfactory :-

Three grammes of the sample under examination weighed into a counterpoised porcelain dish; 3 c.c. of 70per-cent. alcohol is then added, and, finally, about 12 grammes of pure silica. The mixture is then heated on a water-bath until friable, the residue is powdered by the aid of a small pestle, and the resulting powder transferred to a Soxhet or other extraction-apparatus, and exhausted with ether in the usual manner, &c.

To determine the accuracy of this method the following

test was applied :-

·5 gramme of cod-liver oil and 25 grammes of malt extract were mixed together, and treated as above.

#### Cod-liver Oil.

Fou	ınd	Conta	ined
Weight of Oil	Per Cent.	Weight of Oil	Per Cent.
·499 gramme	16.63	·500 gramme	16.66

#### Mew Books.

Disinfection and Disinfectants: together with an Account of the Chemical Substances used as Antiseptics and Preservatives. 9½ × 6. Pp. 372. 12s. 6d. (Sanitary Publishing Company.)

Slater, C., Spitta, E. J. An Atlas of Bacteriology, containing 111 original Photomicrographs, with Explan. Text.  $8\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 134. 7s. 6d. net. (Scientific Press.)

Text-book of First Aid Work and Home Nursing for use of Ambulanee Classes. '1½ × 4½. Pp. 160. 2s. net. (Allman.)

Tobin, R. F. A Synopsis of Surgery.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 278, interl., leather. 6s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Von Meyer, E. A History of Chemistry from Earliest Times to the Present Day: being also an Intro. to Study of the Seience. By Geo. McGowan. 2nd Engl. ed.  $9\frac{1}{18} \times 5\frac{5}{4}$ . Pp. 656. 15s. net. (Macmillan.)

Weights and Measures Acts—Report by Board of Trade on Proceedings, &c. 3d. (Eyre & S.)

WHEN you have anything to advertise to the drug trade his is the journal to do it in.

#### Cuban Tariff.

THE following are the new rates for imports of drugs and chemicals adopted by the United States Government for Cuban ports:—

	•			
	Oil of turpentine	\$2.50 per	100	kilos.
	Camphor, extracts of liquorice, aloes, and other similar vegetable-juices	\$5.25		
	Colophany, pitch, and similar products	50c.	22 22	. 22
	Opium	\$6.00	"	"
	Other simple vegetable products not specially			
	mentioned	\$2.75	"	"
	Animal products employed in medicine not	\$1.80		
	Varnish	\$7.50	"	"
	The state of the s	\$3.00	"	"
	Sulphur	15c.	"	"
	Bromine boron, iodine, and phosphorus	18c. p	er kil	lo.
	Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric			
	acids	30c.pe	r 100	kilos.
	Liquid carbonic acid	\$5.00 \$5.00	"	22
	Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic acids	\$1.00	"	"
	Oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids	\$1.40	"	"
	Acetic acid	\$600	"	"
	Other organic acids	\$5.00	"	22
	Oxides and oxyhydrates of ammonia, potash,	05		
	and other caustic alkalis	25e.	79	,,
	Chloride of notegging sulphate of sode iron	50c.	"	5.5
	Chloride of potassium, sulphate of soda, iron, or magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, carbonate			
	of magnesia, and alum	3e.]	,,	73
	Other salts of ammonia and copper, chloride	,	"	• •
	of lime, sulphate of potash, hyposulphite			
	of soda, and borax	75c.	,,	>>
	Chlorates of soda and potash	\$1.80	"	"
	Acetates and oxalates Citrates and tartrates	\$2.50 \$3.00	"	22
	Alkaloids and their salts, and chlorides of	φυ.υυ	"	"
	gold and silver	\$6.75 per	kilo	
	Chemical products not specially mentioned	5e.	22	
	Pills, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the	05		
	Disconsisted and disconsisted mon	25c.	"	
-	Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned	10c.		
	Cocoanut, palm, and other solid vegetable	100.	"	
	oils	\$2.50 per	100	kilos.
	Liquid vegetable oils, except olive oil	\$3.00	"	"
	Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not			
	refiued Crude glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti	\$1.47	"	"
	Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, un-	\$1.40	"	22
	wrought, and paraffin, lumps	\$2.50		
	Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all	ÇLIOV	"	"
	kinds, wrought	\$2.40	,,	,,
	Common soap	\$1.50	22	22
-		20c. p		
	Artificial or obemical fertilisers	Free Free	r 100	kilos.
	Mineral waters, natural or artificial Starch and feculæ for industrial uses, dextrin	Free		
		\$1.40 per	100	kilos
	Glues, albumens, and gelatin	\$3.90	,,	"
	Olive oil, in earthenware or tin containers	\$2.40	"	"
	In bottles, including the weight of bottles	\$3.00	??	22
	In bottles, including the weight of bottles	\$5.00 per		tol.
	In bottles, including the weight of bottles Alcohol and brandy Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar"			tol.
	In bottles, including the weight of bottles Alcohol and brandy	\$5.00 per 25 per ce	ent. a	tol. $d$ $val$ .
	In bottles, including the weight of bottles Alcohol and brandy Saffron, safflower, and flowers of "tobar"	\$5.00 per	ent. a	tol.

The average reduction in the duties on drugs and chemicals between the old Spanish rate and the rate adopted by the United States is about 58 per cent.

Quinine, which, under "Alkaloids and their salts," was

formerly admitted at \$13.50 (Spanish) per kilo., is now on the free list; but there is little possibility of the American quinine-manufacturer being able to do anything in an "open door" market against European competition, especially the German Mr. John McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins, New York, in the course of an interview with the New York Commercial, stated that the new tariff on opium is likely to put a premium on opium-smuggling by men who make a speciality of the business. The new rate is about five times as much as the Spanish rate. Mr. McKesson said: "Within the last few months immense quantities of opium

bad been bought in London for smuggling into Cuba. There

must be now on the island of Cuba at least 50,000 lbs, of opium. This is an indication that somebody has gained information that the opium-tariff was to be raised, and has taken in large quantities while smuggling was easy."

While the crude opium has been placed at such a high figure, preparations of opium and laudanum will go in at 10c. per kilo. under the head of "Pharmaceutical products." Morphine goes in under "Alkaloids and their salts," changed from £13.50 (Spanish) to £6.75 (American) per kilo.

[NOTE,—Mr. McKesson referred to the opium-duty as \$6 per kilo. In the above list (which is reprinted from the one issued officially) it is stated as \$6 per 100 kilos. The former is the more likely figure.—ED. C. & D.]

#### Birmingham Perfumery.

EAU DE BIRMINGHAM has not yet figured, we believe, on a countess's toilet-table; it may come some day, and the Birmingham Daily Post is disposed to be indignant with anybody who sees anything incongruous in the idea. A few days after Christmas that excellent newspaper startled some of its readers by describing a local perfume-manufactory, the success of which it claimed justified the association of Birmingham with London, Paris, and Cologne, as a perfumery centre. The gentleman who has established the factory at Birmingham, which the Daily Post describes at considerable length, is Mr. Herbert H. Barnett. Twelve years ago Mr. Barnett was in Australia, and there became acquainted with a Mr. Theodore Piesse, who, as a mark of friendship, presented him with a manuscript of perfumery formulæ. Mr. Piesse was not a member of the Bond Street firm, but it was said was a near relative of its founder; Whether the book was of any value or not we cannot say. Mr. Barnett himself does not appear to have attached much value to it until he found himself seriously annoyed by the efforts put forward to compel him to surrender it. These attempts entirely failed; Mr. Barnett established, to the satisfaction of the Court, his absolute good faith in the affair, and he came back to England with the volume in his possession. The circumstances were referred to at the time in this journal, and Mr. Barnett's subsequent commencement in business as a rerfume-manufacturer at Birmingham was duly advertised. He began business in Broad Street, afterwards removed to Moor Street, and later to larger premises in Edgbaston Street. The business has steadily progressed, and during the last twelve months a factory has been specially built in Bristol Street of very considerable capacity. It is this factory which the Birmingham Daily Post describes.

The details of the production of perfumes from the pomades are too familiar to chemists and druggists to be given here, though they form the staple of the *Post* article. Simple extracts are made in the factory thus:—

The pomade, worth from 5s. 6d. to 7s. a pound, is first opened out into filaments by a squeezer, and is then placed in a churn containing some 20 gals, of spirit. The beaters of the churn are kept rotating by machinery for about a week, at the end of which time the spirit is drawn off, and is found to have taken up the odour of the flowers in an intense degree. The spirit is afterwards frozen to facilitate the removal of a certain residue of fat, and after this it forms a perfectly clear and limpid "simple extract," and is placed upon the laboratory-shelf.

In describing the preparation of compound perfumes, the *Post* writer says:—

The laboratory contains probably as many as 500 different vessels, and the blending of their contents is as infinite as the blending of colours by an artist. Take a few illustrations of well-known favourites. The old-fashioned "Ess. Bouquet" is composed of eight ingredients in their appropriate proportions, the predominant elements being musk and vanilla. "Jockey Club" makes a call upon nine sources of supply—musk, civet, and orris being prominent. "Opoponax" has twelve ingredients, while "Parma Violet" scent has fourteen. There are some simpler blends. Among them is the once fashionable but now vulgar patchouli, which consists of a dilution of patchouli oil and otto of roses.

Birmingham has done many a big thing and made many a good name, but Mr. Barnett will do it a special service if he associates it with fragrant odours and elegant toilet-luxuries.

#### Working Formulas.

#### Selected from Private Recipe=books.

(The right of republication is reserved.)

THOSE who have "Pharmaceutical Formulas" will find it advantageous to write the subjoined formulas in that book. We indicate the page most suitable by the bracketed notes at the end of each formula. Thin foreign notepaper may be used for interleaving the book. We have a few interleaved copies to dispose of at 12s. 6d. each, carriage paid.

#### Cough=mixture for Adults.

Spt. chloroformi	•••		•••	3ss.
Acid. phosphoric.	lil.	•••	•••	ỗj∙
Tr. senegæ	•••	•••	•••	ǯj∙
Vin. ipecacuanhæ	•••	•••	•••	3j∙
Liquor cocci	•••	•••	•••	žj∙
Tr. camphoræ co.	• • •	•••	•••	ǯij∙
Syrup. mori	•••		•-•	Зііј.
Syrup. scillæ	•••	•••	•••	žviij.
Glycerini	•••	•••	•••	ξviij.
•				

After standing for a few days decant from the sediment into 4-oz. round-shouldered white-flint bottles. Label: "One teaspoonful to be sipped slowly three or four times a day, or when the cough is very troublesome." ["P.F.," 560.]

#### Poultry=spice.

Powdered capsicum	•••	•••	Зvj.
Powdered ginger	•••	•••	žj.
Powdered pimento	٠	•••	ǯj.
Powdered aniseed		•••	3j.
Powdered sulphate of iro	n	•••	3j.
Powdered liquorice		•••	ǯvj.

Mix well by sifting.

M.

A teaspoonful to be sprinkled over the food for a dozen hens. ["P.F.," 434.]

#### Poultry Restorative Tonic.

Sulphate of		•••		•••	5v.
Dilute sulp	huric :	acid	•••	•••	Ziiss.
Caramel	•••	•••	•••	•••	žiss.
Water to	•••		•••	•••	Cong. j.

Dissolve the sulphate of iron in ½ gal of water to which the acid has been added. Mix the caramel with the rest of the water, and add to the iron solution. Allow to stand over night, and decant from any sediment.

This is an excellent tonic for chickens during the moultingperiod and in the winter season. A teaspoonful of it is to be mixed with 2 quarts of water and the mixture put in the fowls' drinking-troughs. It should be renewed three times a week on alternate mornings. ["P.F.," 434]

#### Fall's Bilious and Liver Pills.

I dil 5 Dillous	,	131 V C1		150
Pulv. ext. coloc. c	0	•••	•••	žiss.
Pulv. cambogiæ	•••	•••	•••	3ij.
Pulv. rhei	***	•••	•••	3ij.
Pulv. saponis	•••		•••	5ij.
Pulv. scammonii	•••		•••	5iij.
Puly. capsici			•••	3i∙
Pul. antimon. tart	tarat.			gr. xviij.
Pil. hydrargyri	***		•••	Siss.
Ol. carui				3ss.
OII CWI WI	•••			0 300

Mix the tartar emetic intimately with the rhubarb; then add the soap, gamboge, scammony, and capsicum; again mix, and sprinkle on the caraway oil; add the extract of colocynth, mix thoroughly, and beat into a mass with the extract of henbane and blue pill aided by a little proof spirit. Weigh out the resulting mass into 105-gr, pieces, and divide each of these into twenty-four pills.

Dose: One or two pills at bedtime when required.

#### A good old-fashioned and effective pill. ["P.F.," 576]

#### Pink Powders for Children.

Calomel					144 gr.
Carmine	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 gr.
Teing-sugar					1 02

Mix the carmine intimately with the calomel, add the sugar in portions until the mixed powder is uniform in colour through trituration. Finally sift.

Dose: Four grains for any child from 1 to 10 years.

This differs slightly from the powders ["P.F.," 590], and is a serviceable medicine for children. For children between between 6 and 9 months the dose is 2 gr, and between 9 and 12 months, 3 gr.

#### Advertising Ideas.

#### ALMANACS, ETC.

Several chemists send us their almanacs for 1899. We

presume for criticism in this column.

Watson's "Illustrated Family Almanac" is in its nine-teenth year. It is issued by Mr. Joseph H. Watson, 36 Westgate, Shipley, and consists of an illustrated stock almanac, 16 pages of local memoranda (comprehensive and useful), 16 pages of local advertisements, and about 50 pages of trade advertisements, including a number relating to Mr. Watson's own specialities. On the front is a photograph of Mr. Watson's shop, which in the copy sent us is badly printed.

Chappelow's "Highbridge Annual and Diary" is also oneof the stock octavos, and has a rather superior appearance from the fact that it is bound with stiff covers. Mr. Chappelow also makes a fair show of local and trade advertisements interposed between the pages of a price-list. The latter would, we think, be more referred to if it were

free from these interruptions.

Mr. A. Sydney Campkin's "Illustrated Cambridge Almanac" is thinner than the others, but the literary matter is somewhat less conventional. We notice that a compliment is paid to this journal by the quotation of an article entitled "Companies and Charities," showing the danger which threatens local municipal work and charitable institutions by the substitution of limited companies, with their hundreds of branches, for tradesmen with local interests and position. Mr. Campkin makes a speciality of his optical-department, one of his sons being a Fellow of the Spectacle makers' Company.

Mr. Maurice Smith, of Kidderminster, gives with a stock almanac and diary some local information mixed with the advertisements and a very good full-page illustration of the

interior of his pharmacy.

Messrs. Spong & Son, Biggleswade, publish a household almanac, and this is the forty-ninth year of publication. It consists of a stock almanac and diary, a great deal of local information relating to Biggleswade and the neighbouring villages (with advertisements interposed), and a good show of advertisements, mostly local. A pretty reproduced photograph of Sutton Bridge, Bedfordshire, is given as a fronti-

"The West, Highland Almanac" for 1899, issued by Mr. Lawrence, Oban, contains a great deal of useful local information, besides household and health hints, fairs in 1899, and other things, which show that the almanac has had brains and work put into it—essentials for a successful

almanac.

"The Vibrona Calendar" is a design in poppies, and the artist (accidentally or otherwise) has hit upon the fine bluish tints of true opium-poppy-petals, while Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. have adapted from Longfellow a quatrain which just suits their case :-

> Very good in its way is the Verzenay, Or the Sillery soft and creamy; But Vibrona-wine has a taste more divine, More dulcet, delicious and dreamy.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co. (Limited), 34 Snow Hill, E.C., have a picture of "The American Girl" (who is a beauty) attached to their monthly calendar, and any chemist who

wants one has only to drop the firm a card.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer's blotting-book lasts a whole year, and is very convenient for one's private correspondence, while it reminds the user that Lockyer's photographic-developers and toning-solutions make nice pictures. Along with the blottingbook Mr. Lockyer sends us a good photograph (framed) of Gotman's "One of the Family." Calendars are attached to both productions, and 87 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., is the address.

#### "BOVRIL STRIKES HOME."

Bovril (Limited) is putting fresh ideas into its advertising this winter. The ox who is on the prowl for his missing relatives and finds them in a bovril jar has come out simultaneously with safety paper-matches, which London gutter merchants are selling this week at three packets a penny. Each match has a motto, of which the heading to this

paragraph is one. The lady with moving eyes, who has been telling North London travellers all about bovril during the past two months, is much in need of ophthalmic repair, her sly glances having proved too much for many inquisitive passengers.

#### HARLENE LANTERN-VIEWS.

Messrs. Edwards's Harlene Company are relieving the monotony of an evening's stroll through Holborn by a novel exhibition of pictures relating to their hair-preparation thrown on to a screen filling one of their windows. One represents a mother applying some to the bald pate of her baby, and consoling it with the words, "Never mind, baby; it will soon grow." The spectators as we passed were mostly young gentlemen with thatches in which birds might build. One superior party with a bit of bald showing under his hat passed, glanced, and tilted his nose a bit higher. But he very likely sent to his chemist the next day for a bottle.

#### Reviews and Literary Motes.

Notes on Essential Oils, with special reference to their Composition, Chemistry, and Analysis. By T. H. W. Idris. London and Bristol. (G. du Boistel & Co.) Small 8vo. xii + 193 pp.

A RATHER modest title for a useful book. Hitherto we have not had in English an up-to-date handbook on essential oils, and the author of this volume supplies what we know to be a distinct want. The book begins with accounts of the terpenes, sesquiterpenes, camphors, and benzine derivatives, whereby those who know a little chemistry, but not enough, are enabled to appreciate the value of chemical methods as applied to essential oils, and much of the argument contained in the monographs on the oils which make up the bulk of the book. The whole book shows intimate knowledge with the chemistry and physical properties of the essential oils in common use; but we confess to some surprise, and not a little disappointment, that the commercial aspects of the subject in relation to the scientific are not touched upon. This would have made it more appreciated by business-men. For example, cinnamon-leaf oil is nowadays largely purchased on account of its eugenol, and owing to that is not inferior to bark oil; oil of cloves is sold on its eugenol basis, just as cassia oil is sold on its aldehyde percentage; and eucalyptus oils can be sharply divided into two classes commercially.

We can only find lime oil mentioned in the table of constants; but that gives no clue as to whether the handpressed oil, or the distilled West Indian, is meant, and these are vastly different articles. We mention these things as amongst the points to be remedied, for we are convinced that a commercialised edition of the book might be more highly appreciated than the present one. We have noted a number of points in the book which we do not agree with, and there are some proof-reading errors which do not require to be pointed out, especially as that might be taken, by those who pretend no special knowledge of essential oils, to mean that the book is useless for them. It is exactly the opposite, and the author is to be congratulated on his success in dealing with an intricate and most difficult

subject.

MESSRS. DAWBARN & WARD have just published a useful sixpenny book on the making and using of Small Accumulators. The information is given in plain language, and covers all the uses to which portable accumulators are put, from the larger ones used in radiography to the tiny ones which illuminate the ballet-stars. The booklet extends to sixty-two pages, and ends with a short glossary of technical terms.

DIETERICH'S Helfenberger Annalen, which has been published for the past thirteen years, is to be discontinued. This decision has been come to on account of the excessive amount of work which will fall on the technical manager in connection with the proposed extension of the business.

#### Business Changes.

MESSES. Howard & Co. have opened a new pharmacy at 25 Hill Rise, Richmond.

MR. MARSHALL, cash chemist, will shortly open premises at Alcester Road, Birmingham.

MR. J. H. SHIMWELL has recently purchased from Mr. R. A. Hoyle, F.C.S, the old-established business at 11 Market Square, Lytham.

MESSES. ASHMORE & SON, drug and produce merchants 6 Mincing Lane, E.C., have admitted Mr. Henry Beckwith Ashmore into partnership.

MESSRS. HEMINGWAY & Co., chemical-manufacturers have removed from their offices at 60 Mark Lane, E.C., to Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, E.

ME. J. F. CHAMBERS, F.C.S., the inventor and proprietor of Gastrique (for worms in dogs), has removed from Darsley, Gloucestershire, to Arnold, Notts.

MESSRS. C. MOSLE AND A. WESTENDARP have commenced business as commission merchants and agents at 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., under the style of Mosle & Westendarp.

MESSRS. W. T. SARGANT & SONS, spice-merchants and colonial brokers, 6 Mincing Lane, E.C., have admitted Mr. Norman Thomas Carr Sargant, the elder son of their senior, into partnership.

MESSES. S. FIGGIS & Co., produce-brokers, 44 and 45 Fenchurch Street, E.C., have admitted into partnership Mr. John Wilson, who has had an interest in their business since its commencement.

MR. MAX. PHILIPON, formerly with Mr. C. F. Gerhardt, Seething Lane, E.C., has started business as a drug and oil merchant and American and continental agent, at 7 Savage Gardens, Crutched Friars, E.C.

Owing to the death of Mr. J. A. R. Newlands, Mr. B E. R Newlands (analytical chemist) has entered into partnership with Mr. A. R. Ling, and the name of the firm will be changed to Newlands Brothers & Ling.

MR. L. W. PIGGIN has purchased the business formerly carried on by the late Mr. G. D. Viggars, at 68 High Street, Tunstall. The purchase was effected through the agency of Mr. Brett, of Leicester, and Messrs. Wyleys, of Coventry.

MESSES. C. GROSS & Co., essential-oil merchants, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Gross taking over all assets and liabilities, and retaining the services of Mr. C. McCombie, who will sign per procuration. The firm name is retained.

MESSRS. MIDDLETON, TAYLOR & Co., chemists, Middlesborough, have taken Mr. C. S. Ellington, pharmaceutical chemist, into partnership, and the style of the firm is now Middleton & Co. The pharmacy has been enlarged to nearly double its former size.

THE ELBERFELD FARBENFABRIKEN Co. (LIMITED), who have offices in Manchester, Bradford, Glasgow, and London, find the firm-name too lengthy and inconvenient for trade purposes, and have completed the necessary arrangements for altering it to the Bayer Company (Limited), under which title the business will be continued from January 1.

MESSES. EVANS, GRAY & HOOD, wholesale spice-merchants, and agents for "Solazzi" liquorice-juice, have secured more extensive warehouses at 87 Cable Street and 8 and 10 Pinchin Street, St. George's, E. The new premises are connected by private telephone with the firm's offices at 35 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. In future the firm will be represented in Surrey, Sussex. Hants, and Dorset by Mr. W. Hart.

THE announcement in this column a fortnight since that Mr. H. George Leonard had taken over the pharmacy at 176 High Street, Hounslow, in succession to Mr. W. Ham, was an incorrect version of an old business change. Mr. George Leonard Austin bought the business in the early part of the year, and the transfer was duly noted in this journal at the time. The accidental omission of the surname, we are told, has led to some misunderstanding and given Mr. Austin some trouble, which we regret.

#### "The Art of Dispensing."

Notes and Criticisms.

By R. H. PARKER, F.C.S.

Volatile Ingredients in Mixtures. - Volatile substances should never be mixed with hot fluids. If an infusion has to be made or a salt dissolved in hot water, these should be made quite cold and the bottle filled, leaving only sufficient room for the ether, ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, sulphurous acid, or similar ingredient; then cork quickly and shake thoroughly. Never put such ingredients into an empty bottle and then fill up with water; put the water in first, leaving just room enough for the ingredients, for two reasons -firstly, because the empty space in the bottle becomes charged with the volatile vapour which is displaced when filling up; and, secondly, what is perhaps not often taken into consideration, most of the vapour from the bottle being filled passes into the water-bottle used for filling it. For instance, in making a chlorine-gargle, you put chlorate of potash and hydrochloric acid into an empty 12-oz. bottle, which rapidly becomes charged with chlorine-vapour. Now take a bottle containing 30 oz. of distilled water, and fill up the gargle; in so doing most of the 12 oz. of chlorine-vapour will pass into the water-bottle and contaminate the next thing the water-bottle is used for. In fact, a case is on record where a dispenser noticed iodine liberated in a bottle of medicine containing potas. iodid without apparent reason. It was found that the water-bottle had just previously been used to fill up a mixture containing spirit, ether, nit., the vapour of which, passed into the water-bottle, was absorbed and carried into the next bottle of mixture containing potas. iodid.

Resinous Tinctures in Mixtures (page 158.)—By mixing the tinctures, and pouring steadily into the remainder of the ingredients, a satisfactory result is obtained, and only slight precipitation will take place after several hours' standing. But this is not enough; the dispenser should take into consideration the vicissitudes which the mixture will undergo during the next six or eight days, and remember that the last dose should be as nearly as possible like the first. It is, therefore, better to stir Jij. of mucilage with Jvj. of water, and add the cannabis tincture gradually while stirring; dilute to 3 oz., add the remaining ingredients, the potash being dissolved in a little water and added last.

 Spt. ammon. arom.
 ...
 ...
 5ij.

 Tr. quininæ
 ...
 ...
 5vj.

 Tr. nucis vomicæ
 ...
 ...
 ...
 5vs.

 Syr. aurant.
 ...
 ...
 5vj.

 Aquam ad
 ...
 ...
 5vj.

Here, again, the mixture is presentable enough for several hours; but after a day at the patient's house much of the quinine (thrown out by the ammonia) and the essential oils from the orange and sal volatile will be found adhering to the bottle. This is prevented if ziij. of mucilage be stirred with 3 oz. of water, and the other ingredients added in the order prescribed.

Ammoniated tincture of quinine, if sent out diluted, should be poured into water containing a little mucilage

(3ss. to each ounce of mixture).

The addition of mucilage for resinous tinctures is unnecessary when borax or infusion of senega is an ingredient.

Quinine=mixtures (page 142).—Another example:—

Potassii iodidi gr. xx. Ammon, chloridi Quininæ hydrochlor. 3ss. ... ••• gr. xvj. Acid. hydrochlor. dil. g.s. Ziv. ... ••• Glycerini ... ••• Spt. æther. nit. ••• ... ••• 3iv. Syrup. mori ... ... Aquam anisi ad žviij.

The writer of this formidable prescription was interviewed. He was quite aware that iodine might be liberated, and on being informed that the whole of the iodine would be turned out and precipitate the quinine as an iodo-compound, suggested the addition of enough acid to dissolve it. Learning, however, that chemistry would not accommodate him in this manner, he directed the addition of 1 oz. of mucilage to suspend the precipitate. The mixture was

therefore dispensed in this way, and produced a reddishbrown muddy compound evolving nitrous fumes. It is significant to remark that it was never repeated; probably the patient found one dose sufficient.

In all cases where Salicylates (page 144) in aqueous solution are to be mixed with quinine or cinchona preparations, it is desirable that a little mucilage should intervene to prevent the precipitated salicylate of quinine from aggre-

gating and adhering to the bottle.

Acid, Carbolic (page 152).—Whenever possible this should be sent out in complete solution. A cold saturated solution in water contains 7 per cent. When a larger proportion is ordered it is better to see the prescriber and advise the addition of sufficient glycerine or spirit to hold the carbolic acid in solution.

#### Receipting Accounts.

ONE of the difficulties which a painstaking and up-to-date chemist has to put up with is that of paid and unpaid accounts. A customer calls in a hurry and pays a small bill; the assistant forgets to place the amount to his credit; in a few weeks the bill goes in again, and the indignant customer not only refuses to pay a second time, but may withdraw his custom as well.

Mr. W. E. Shride, a Southsea stationer, has invented a system which has never been known to fail. It is simple, effective, and double-edged; not only does it prevent customers being charged twice over, but it renders absolutely impossible the trick of customers declaring that they have paid when they have not.

The scheme is as follows:—Get a little book printed, consisting of 216 crown 8vo. leaves (not pages); each page is divided into three sections longwise by means of two per-

forations, thus :--



This again is divided into sub-sections by perforation across columns 2 and 3, thus:—



No. 1 column has a place printed five times over for date customer's name, ledger folio, and amount paid. No. 2 column is blank, only the amount going on to this to take the place of a cash-slip for till-purposes. No. 3 column is gummed at the back, and has a place for date, and room for a 1d. stamp, when necessary, thus:—



This is torn off with the cash-slip, and moistened and stuck on to the bill. If the customer omits to bring the account with him or her, stick it on an account-form.

The counterfoils must be gone through every night, and the amounts posted up to each customer's credit. This done, you will never have a mistake occur.—Newsagent and Bookseller's Review.

#### Medical Gleanings.

#### MIXED DIET.

Dr. W. Aitchison Robertson has been studying the effect of mixed diet as regards salivary digestion. Among the results obtained he mentions the following: Porridge, especially if diluted with water or milk, is rapidly digested. Potatoes in a powdered state are also easily digested. Newly-baked bread is not so rapidly acted upon by saliva as stale bread, but the ultimate degree of starch-conversion is greater in the former than in the latter. Alcohol retards salivary digestion of starch, but not so much as infusion of tea. Wine has a marked inhibitory action; but beer aids digestion.

#### LIQUID AIR IN MEDICINE.

IT is stated that the possibilities of the use of liquid air in medicine and surgery are vast. Air free from germs can be furnished by this means in any amount. The temperatnre of hospital-wards can be cooled to any degree, and for yellow-fever patients, where a temperature down to the freezing-point is required, liquid air forms the readiest method of obtaining it. Liquid air has no small action as a cautery, the cold it produces being of great benefit compared with nitrate of silver in cases of cancer. Perhaps, too, hay-fever, asthma, and consumption may be relieved and benefited without change of climate by the pure, cool, and germless air produced from liquid air.

#### PILULE ANTIGONORPHEICE.

THE following prescriptions are by Dr. O. Werler, of Berlin. Each mass is for thirty pills, and the dose is one to three pills thrice daily, with meals :-

I. Ext. pichi sicc. et saloli, aa 3ss.

II. Ol. santal. flav. et salol., aa 5ss.

III. Ol. santal. flav. et ext. pichi sicc., aa 3ss.

In each case mass with calcined magnesia and white wax.

Dr. Werler says that ol. santal. rub. (a Vienna speciality) may take the place of ol. santal. flav.

#### TEETHING-WATER FOR INFANTS.

ALKALINE solutions are generally given to infants who are teething, but Professor Monti, a German physicians thinks that vegetable acids are better, and he gives the following prescriptions for mouth-washes, which he considers better in teething than carminative mixtures:-

... gr. viij. ... 5j. ... 3j. Tartaric acid ... Peppermint-water ... Distilled water to ... Mix. Tartaric acid ... gr. viij.

... ... Rub the menthol with the acid, gradually add the water, and filter.

•••

...

... gr. ij.

Menthol

Distilled water

These are to be applied to the gums with a pad of cotton-

#### ESTIMATION OF SUGAR IN URINE.

In the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift of September 1, Dr. Richard Benjamin, of the University Klinik in Berlin, strongly recommends K. B. Lehmann's new iodine method of estimating urinary sugar on the grounds both of its precision and its convenience for medical men. It is based upon De Haën's volumetric estimation of copper by means of iodine. A definite quantity of Fehling's solution, the amount of copper in which is exactly known, is brought to the boil, treated with a measured quantity of the saccharine solution, kept boiling for some minutes and passed through a very small filter. The filtrate and washings are made up to 250 c.c., of which 50 c.c. are treated with iodide of potassium and acidulated with sulphuric acid. The free iodine is then estimated with decinormal hyposulphite of sodinm in the usual way. Dr. Benjamin says that 60 c.c. of Fehling's solution and 25 c.c. of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -per-cent. or 1 per-cent. saccharine solution may be used, but in some experiments he took 30 c.c. of copper solution and 5 c.c. of diabetic urine. In addition to this estimation of the residual copper in solu-

tion, a useful alternative method, especially when the amount of sugar is small, is to dissolve the cuprous oxide on the filter cautionsly in nitric acid, and estimate it volumetrically. As the nitrous acid produced by dissolving cuprous oxide in nitric acid would liberate iodine, it must be destroyed by warming with a little urea. Dr. Benjamin tested the process in a variety of ways, using saccharine solutions of known strength and also diabetic urine, both in the natural condition and diluted with an equal quantity of water and with the addition of known amounts of glucose. In all cases the results agreed very well. He found that 315 parts of copper correspond to 165.3 parts of sugar.—Lancet.

#### BINIODIDE OF MERCURY AS AN ANTISEPTIC.

SEVERAL doctors have been writing enthnsiastically to the British Mcdieal Journal regarding the value of mercuric iodide as an antiseptic. They have little new to say about it, but the letters help to show how slowly facts sometimes filter through the medical profession. It is nearly twenty years since Miguel proved that HgI<sub>2</sub> is twice as active a bactricide as HgCl<sub>2</sub>, and all that is necessary to get this increased efficiency is to take liq. hyd. perchlor. B.P. and add to it sufficient 1-in-4 solution of potassium iodide to dissolve the precipitate of  $H_0I_2$  formed. This is a hint from Mr. A. Hanbury Frere, of Stradbroke, the solution sometimes being taken as 1 in 1,000.

#### TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

MR. H. LYLE, senior assistant to the Hospital for Cancer and Skin Diseases, Liverpool, writes in the Lancet (October 8) on the treatment of ringworm of the scalp, which, notwithstanding all that has been written about it, remains, he says, as unsatisfactory as ever. Some cases are fairly easily cured, but others drag on month after month in spite of every kind of treatment. Among the remedies which have been recommended for this intractable disease are daily epilation and the application of various drugs, some in the form of ointments and others as oils. Formalin has been very highly spoken of, but he has found its application so painful that he no longer employs it. Chrysarobin has been much used alone and in combination, as well as huile-de-cade and iodide of sulphur. Oleate of mercury dissolved in olive oil has likewise been extensively tried. Tired of seeing children come week after week with no improve-ment in their condition, Mr. Lyle says he determined to try what painting with a solution of silver nitrate would do. He chose two of the most chronic cases he could find; in one case the patient had been attending hospital twice a week for many months, and in the other not quite so long. Neither had improved much in spite of their long attendance. He had the heads entirely shaved and kept so. He scraped each patch with a Volckmann's spoon and then, by means of a piece of cotton wool rolled round the end of a glass rod and tied there, he applied a solution of silver nitrate of the strength of 1 dr. in 1 oz. of proof spirit and well rnbbed it in. This of course turned all the places of application black. This was done twice a week, and after removing the black layer each time (which came off fairly easily) he scraped off as much of the underlying parasitic growth as he could with the spoon before repainting with the solution. The smarting after its use was not much, and only lasted a short time. An oil of cleate of mercury, 5 per cent. in strength, was rubbed into the heads night and morning as well. In the two cases mentioned he had to paint almost the entire scalp, so large was the growth. The heads were washed before the application, and kept shaved. After about fourteen weeks of this treatment one is quite well and the other nearly so. In other cases, too, the improvement has been remarkable. As the diseased areas became smaller the strength of the solution was increased from 1 dr. of the salt to 2 dr. to the ounce of spirit, but the patches were always scraped before applying it. Mr. Lyle thinks the remedy, in addition to the destructive effect of silver nitrate on organic matter, acts by depriving the growth of air. He adds, "I often see cases of alopecia areata which have been sent as tinea. I need hardly remark that the remedy is not likely to be of much use to them." Dr. G. S. Perkins, of Wimpole St., W., states in the Lancet that he has treated ringworm successfully for fifteen years with sodium chloride made into an ointment with a little vaseline.

#### Correspondence,

In writing letters for publication correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with Notice to or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenti-cated by the name and address of the writer.

Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and Companypharmacists.

SIR,—As the Council are again preparing to press the subject of their parliamentary petition of last session on Members of Parliament, both in the Lords and Commons, and again desire the assistance of the members in support of their action, and the exercise of whatever influence they may have not only with their individual representatives, but with the party to which they belong and the present Government, I would ask space to recapitulate the substance of our complaint, and our argument in support of a remedy.

1. Our complaint is that the law is brought into contempt through the incorporation under the Companies Acts of persons who have been convicted of offences under the Pharmacy Acts, thereby placing themselves "outside" of the Acts, and obtaining in that way power to do what it is

otherwise unlawful for them to do.

2. The remedy we seek is an amendment of the Companies Acts to the effect that companies may not be registered to do acts for which qualification by education and examination is required by Parliament, unless all the members of the corporation are legally qualified.

In support of this amendment we claim :-

1. That the Companies Acts only acknowledge the right

of registration for "a lawful purpose.

2. That the association of unqualified persons to do acts which Parliament says it is unlawful for them to do is not a lawful purpose.

3. That the offences under the Pharmacy Acts are three :-

(a) Selling.

(b) Keeping open shop for selling, compounding, &c.

(c) Using descriptive titles.

4. That while selling may be construed to be the act of the individual, the "keeping open shop" and using titles are the acts of the proprietor or proprietors.

5. That it is illogical and unjust to maintain that a qualified "seller" can "cover" unqualified proprietors if incorporated while the law says he cannot cover unqualified proprietors who are not incorporated.

6. That such registration is an abuse of the Companies

Acts.

7. That such companies opening branch after branch is discouraging to individuals to qualify as pharmacists, and must ultimately be prejudicial to the public.

(a) The prospects of the pharmacist are limited to employment in or competition with such com-

panies.

(b) Each branch either injures existing pharmacists in business or prevents others occupying the same

(c) The individual, in proportion to his business, supports a greater number of the community than does

the company.

8. The security to the public of a company with a qualified manager is not equivalent to that of the proprietor, who has to bear the responsibility of oversight and odium of error, and must exercise supervision over, and judge the competence and moral rectitude of, all his assistants, which a company of unqualified persons is entirely incompetent to I am, Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT J. DOWNES, President.

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, January 2.

#### Liquor Caoutchouc.

SIR,—In the C. & D. of July 2, 1898, Mr. J. C. Umney critises unfavourably this preparation, stating that after two months the rubber was only partially dissolved.

I find that if, instead of previously mixing the benzol and carbon bisulphide as the B.P. directs, the rubber be treated with the CS<sub>2</sub> alone, for an hour or two, until a jelly is produced, and then the benzol added, the preparation is ready for use in twenty-four hours. NETO

6 Sandon Terrace, Liverpool. J. P. CATFORD.

#### B.P. Chemical Formulæ.

SIR,—I read, with considerable interest, the paper by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D., in the C. & D. of December 24, 1898, wherein he offers some criticism of the chemistry of the new B.P. Being one of those ready to welcome the more accurate methods of indicating actual composition of compounds, I was inclined to be well pleased with the change from merely empirical notation to the rational or constitutional formulæ. Nor am I astonished that there should not be an absolutely uniform method of expression of constitution adopted, since chemists have not agreed to write the symbols of compounds by invariable forms. It seems to me, therefore, that the BP represents present practice by giving varying expressions of formulæ for relative compounds. Dr. Dobbin critically selects the acetates of the B.P. as requiring notice. As this part of the paper will bring out my point as well as any, I will deal with it. The 1885 B.P. gave HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and the new gives CH<sub>3</sub> COOH. Surely there can be no question that the latter is the better, since it so clearly indicates the exact composition of the compound, at the same time showing clearly the essential radicle of all the organic acids COOH. On page 400 of the new B.P. we have:—"Sodium acetate. The pure commercial salt, CH3COONa, 3H2O." What fault can be found with that? Nothing can be better-it is absolutely correct. The formula for potassium acetate is quoted, CH3.COOK, and this also is correct, if the B.P. method of fusing the salt be properly done. It is just as well, perhaps, for us drnggists, dealing with this distinctly hygroscopic substance, if the amount of hydration be not over minutely examined for.

In certain parts of Dr. Dobbin's paper it is somewhat difficult to know what the writer would be at. Thus,

dealing with the basic carbonates, he gives :-

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Magnesium\ carbonate,\ 3(MgCO_5),\ Mg(HO)_2,\ 4H_2O\ (p.\ 210).} \\ {\rm Lead\ carbonate,\ 2PbCO_5,\ Pb(OH)_2\ (p.\ 256).} \\ {\rm Zinc\ carbonate,\ ZnCO_5(ZnH_2O_2)_2,\ H_2O\ (p.\ 386).} \end{array}$ 

It is well known that the basic carbonates are exceedingly varied in composition. Assuming that the B.P. expects these carbonates to have compositions stated, I do not understand what objection of any real weight can be brought against the formulas indicated. Perhaps Dr. Dobbin objects to the bracket enclosing MgCO3, and, although the composition can be expressed without the bracket, its use is not wrong. To look for absolute uniformity of chemical expression in such a work as the B.P., especially in the face of present-day authorities, seems too much. In the case of-

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm Acetanilide, ^{T}CH_{5}\cdot CO\cdot NH\cdot C_{6}H_{5}}\;(\rm p.\;2),\\ {\rm Phenacetin, ^{2}C_{2}H_{5}O\cdot C_{6}H_{4}\cdot NHCOCH_{5}}\;(\rm p.\;242), \end{array}$ 

the formulæ are evidently following the names given them, and successfully indicate their constitution. Of course the points, as 'NH CO', might have been given in both cases, but that is of small consequence. Again-

Potassium permanganate, K<sub>2</sub>Mn<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (p. 265), Potassium ferricyanide, K<sub>6</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>C<sub>12</sub>N<sub>12</sub> (p. 399).

"This ought to be KMnO, and K3FeC6N6. It would be of interest to learn how the correct formula for potassium permanganate of the 1885 B.P. has been displaced by the incorrect one of 1898." What is the fact? Potassium permanganate is the result of the union of potash, K2O, and permanganic anhydride, Mn2O, the compound, therefore, being K2Mn2O8. I would not care to offer a very positive opinion regarding the exact constitution of the molecule of the ferricyanide, whether  $K_0 F_{02}C_{12}N_{12}$ , or only half that quantity. In the case of ferric chloride the vapour-density indicates  $FeCl_3$  above 700° C., and lower the  $Fe_2Cl_6$  molecule is indicated. In the case of the cyanide we may readily enough conclude that a like (relative) constitution exists, pointing to the solid salt being K<sub>6</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>C<sub>12</sub>N<sub>12</sub>, or 6KCN.Fe<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>N<sub>5</sub>. Yours truly

JAS. BRAIK MASON, F.C.S., F.S T.A. West end Laboratory, Dundee, December 29.

The Proposed Poison-regulations.

Mr. N. H. Martin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has sent us the following copy of a letter which he has addressed to the

Editor of the Pharmaccutical Journal.

SIR,—As a member of the Society and for some years a member of the Council, I shall be glad if you will afford me the opportunity of entering my protest against the calling of a special general meeting of the Society for the discussion and decision of such an important subject as the above at a time of the year when it will manifestly be impossible for a considerable number of the members who take an intelligent interest in the orbit. the members, who take an intelligent interest in the subject, and who will for all time be bound by the decision, to be present. Assuming that the views held by some members of the Society, that the want of success in accomplishing legislative good for Pharmacy is due—as is sometimes stated -to a prejudice excited in influential quarters by an unfulfilled pledge given by a former President of the Society (without the knowledge or consent of his colleagues) to a late official of the Privy Council, that pledge has waited for thirty years and it may well wait another five months so that it may be more adequately discussed at the annual general meeting of the Society in May or even, better still, for another election of Council upon the distinct issue of "Mechanical Regulations v Education" in the management of poisons.

With regard to the wisdom of the regulations, I have never met the man who could formulate regulations which would adequately replace the care and watchfulness which become an instinct to the educated, trained and conscientious pharmacist; and as to the moral obligation, let us remember that men who were no whit inferior to us in their high sense of honour, and who were the colleagues of the President who is supposed (rightly or wrongly) to have pledged them and the Society, did not feel it incumbent on

them to redeem the so called pledge.

If I could be present at the meeting on January 11 (which at this moment I fear is impossible) I should move as an amendment to Mr. Robinson's motion "That the discussion of the regulations for the keeping, dispensing and selling of poisons be postponed to the annual general meeting of the Society in May." I hope there will be some member present who will do this, and that the meeting will not lightly consent to the introduction of the thin end of a wedge which may become an intolerable burden to our successors in Pharmacy. I would urge upon every member of the Society who will be present at the meeting on January 11, and who may be tempted, in consequence of what he thinks to be their reasonableness, to vote for the regulations, to read and ponder the debates and correspondence (and especially as to the views which were held as to official inspection) which were published in the Pharmaceutical Journal in the years immediately following the passing of the Act of 1868, and, if he has not done this, to secure for himself the opportunity of doing it, by postponing the final decision as I suggest. We have received from our ancestors the watchword "education" as the true safeguard of the public; let us hand it on to our successors unfettered by any conditions which may be unnecessary in the interests of public safety, and which will be irksome to be borne by a body of educated and self-respecting men.

Yours faithfully, N. H. MARTIN.

#### Repairing Cracked Glass Vessels.

SIR,-Your reply to "A.B. B. (Genoa)" with regard to the repairing of cracked glass vessels prompts me to give my experience of such matters in the chemical laboratory. For some time past I have used with marked success a solution of silicate of soda with the addition of chalk or lime. It is smeared over the crack with a glass rod and dries very quickly and the vessel is fit for almost all operations just as though it were in a perfect condition. It has been used for large and small retorts, flasks, &c., and can be confidently recommended. Such a mixture is, I believe, used as a non-conducting dressing for steam and hot-water Yours faithfully, F. H. ALCOCK. pipes.

Brandwood End, King's Heath, December 31.

Did not Fail "on a Technicality."

SIR,—In the Summary of your issue of December 24, on page 995, the following words appear:-"A prosecution for selling weak helladonna plasters has failed on a technicality

(p. 1,013)."
I think it necessary to point out to you that this statement is incorrect and misleading. Its author was evidently imperfectly acquainted with the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," and could not have followed very carefully the case to which he referred. The case was not dismissed upon a "technicality" and the plasters sold were not proved to be "weak belladonna plasters."

Two main provisions of the Act named may be briefly stated thus: -(1) No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, and (2) if the defendant in any prosecution shall prove that he purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

The second of these provisions is as essential and important a part of the Act as the first, and it is in fact almost the only protection at present accorded to the retailer by the law. We had obtained a warranty, which the Magistrate pronounced to be good and sufficient, and we were accordingly "discharged from the prosecution" as directed by the law. We had given notice, in acc rdance with the requirements of the Act, that we intended to rely upon a warranty as our first line of defence, and as soon as the warranty was proved, the case was dismissed. It was obviously unnecessary, and therefore not permissible, to further occupy the time of the Court with the evidence which we were prepared to give as to the composition of the plasters. Had such a course been possible and desirable, we could have produced witnesses of unquestionable authority to prove that the evidence upon which it was sought to convict us was erroneous and misleading, and could not be relied upon.

The object of this law, as of every other is, or ought to be, to convict the guilty and absolve the innocent. The attainment of this object is attempted under the Act referred to, but in a very clumsy and imperfect manner. When, however, the accused has proved, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he purchased the article in question as being of the same nature, quality and substance as that demanded from him by the prosecutor; that he obtained a warranty to that effect; that he had no reason to believe that it was otherwise; that he sold it in the same state as that in which he received it, and consequently is discharged from the prosecution, it would be monstrous if he should not be fully and completely absolved from all blame in the matter. To say that a case dismissed on such grounds has "failed on a technicality" is both unfair and unjust. I have no doubt that you will find, upon inquiry, that an error was inadvertently committed in publishing this statement.

What evidence is there that the plasters sold were "weak belladonna plasters"? Only the evidence of the prosecution, which was seriously shaken by the cross-examination alone. We did not put a single witness into the box, except to prove the warranty. You would not approve of convicting a person charged with theft or murder on the bare evidence got together by the prosecution, without allowing

him to produce any evidence on his own behalf.

Whilst writing respecting this particular case, I should like to make a few observations on the general question. The law as it at present exists does not afford sufficient protection to the innocent retailer. It seems to me that adulteration ought, as far as it is possible, to be stopped at its source. Instead of this, adulterated articles are allowed to be sold to retailers all over the country, who purchase them believing them to be genuine, and then one or more of them is pounced upon and convicted of adulteration, without the possibility of escape, unless he has obtained a definite and specific warranty with regard to the very article purchased for analysis Why should the manufacturer or wholesale dealer be allowed to sell articles not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser with impunity (unless he has given a specific warranty with regard to that article), whilst the retailer may be convicted of adulteration for selling the selfsame article under the same name? It is obvious that the manufacturer, at least, should be better acquainted with the nature, quality, and substance of the article which he manufactures than the retailer, who simply sells it as he receives it. It

is fntile and absurd to suggest that every parcel of every article purchased by the chemist should be analysed by him; no chemist does or can do anything of the sort. There are many articles in which chemists deal which it is very difficult to analyse, and even accomplished specialists cannot give a certificate of analysis respecting some of them which can be safely relied upon. I believe the public analyst employed by the prosecution in the case referred to ahove, to he skilful, experienced, honest, and straightforward, but I am satisfied that his certificate of analysis was incorrect and misleading. Should a retail chemist possess the highest skill in analysing drugs, &c., and should he give the whole of his time to the analysis of everything he puts into or keeps in stock, he would prohably find that he had time for nothing else. The action of many of the local authorities conveys the impression that they seek to entrap innocent persons, and to convict them of offences which they have never committed, and the present state of the law does, undonbtedly, favour the prosecution, and consequent injury to the character, of men whose honour and probity are above suspicion.

I am Sir, yours truly, EDWARD T. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited), 80, Boro' Road, SE, January 3.

#### Mellin's Emulsion-How the Makers treat the Trade.

SIR,—To those of your unfortunate subscribers who, like ourselves, are obliged to keep and sell Mellin's Emulsion the following fact, relating to the generons policy pursued by the Peckbam firm, may be of interest. A few days since a customer of ours gave us an order for a Winchester of the Emulsion, telling us that a doctor had offered to supply her at a trifle over 7s. 6d. per gallon, but she would prefer to obtain it from us, provided we could do it at the same price. We accordingly procured one gallon direct from Mellin's, but were rather more than startled to receive an invoice of the stuff at the rate of 12s. 6d. per gallon. We not unnaturally wrote for explanations, and in response received the cheering and soothing information that, while they supplied the medical profession at 7s. 6d. per gallon, their lowest terms to the trade were at the rate of 12s. 6d. From this it is evident that the only way to the desirable haven of Mellin & Co.'s favour is via the medical or grocery professions.

Yours, T. JEEVES & SON.

88 & 89 St. George's Road, Brighton.

[We have asked Mellin's Emulsion Company if the statement given in the above letter is hased on a mistake. The secretary

writes in reply:

"We are obliged hy yours, and have nothing to add to the accusation you hring before us further than that in many instances we actually give away supplies of our preparation to medical men, hospitals, charitable institutions, &c., for patients use. These, we find, are much appreciated, and the popularity of our article is thus considerably increased, to the undoubted benefit of the retailer."

It is right the trade should know how this firm is trying to "benefit the retailer." Chemists would be wise to let medical men have the business so conducted entirely to

themselves.-Ed. C. & D.]

The Companies, the Council, and the "C. & D."

SIR,-In my wildest moments I never dreamt that I should have to chide the C. & D. with undue modesty, but as your action in the companies question has been commented on, it is but fair to point out that the General Medical Council might never have considered that question but for your journal.

It happened thus: about a year ago you published a letter from me complaining that certain firms described themselves as "apothecaries," although all the members to which that designation could be applied were deceased. I asked, in the letter, the attention of the authorities of the Apothe-

caries' Hall to the matter.

In a note to my letter you pointed out that a limited com-pany could describe itself as apothecaries, surgeons, thysicians, dentists, or whatever they choose, the law did

not prevent them. Professor Tichborne hrought the matter before the Medical Council at their next meeting, and the subsequent history is well known.

December 31, 1898.

L.A.H. (141/52)

#### Reasons for Pharmaceutical Agitation.

SIR,—The force which will impel agitation in any cause is necessarily largely a selfish one. Yet where it can he shown that legislation is desirable solely from a consideration for the interests of the public, it cannot matter what power it is which originates the movement.

A simple understandable Pharmacy Bill is urgently desirable in the interest of the public, because the present state of the law leaves it at the mercy of ignorance, duplicity, and cupidity in every shape and form; and it is quite time qualified chemists and the medical profession, the people most familiar with the evils consequent upon the loose laws or rather the absence of law regulating Pharmacy,

should tell the public the facts.

The Pharmacentical Council in the pre-1868 age were guided by sound principle, but the circumstances of the time were against them, especially in that the chemist had practically to be created. There is a mighty difference between 1868 and 1899, to which sufficient importance is not attached. Over thirty years intervene, and over three decades of compulsory examination, which makes all the difference in the world in our relation to the public. There is only one course open to us from which real good can come, viz.: to boldly ask the legislature to put the practice of pharmacy on a sensible footing, without reference to any interest whatever beyond the interests of the people.

Every chemist in the country knows the need of the public for guidance in the use of drugs. Then why not ask that this work shall be intrusted to qualified chemists, the men

already to hand, trained and examined?

It is not unreasonable to suppose that chemists would combine, that the medical profession, the general press, and public opinion would support them. The public can grasp the position that the brickmaker makes bricks, the builder builds, and the architect designs. It is accepted equally that the people who cannot qualify should not exercise the qualification, and that drugs should be sold hy the druggist. R. L. GIFFORD.

We have been compelled to abbreviate Mr. Gifford's communication.—Ed. C. S. D.]

#### The New Scotch Antiseptic.

SIR,—Hydrated persulphate of mercury is an insoluble powder, and can be used in that state or in the form of an ointment in far greater strength and with less danger than perchloride of mercury or any mercurial antiseptic that I know of, and if wanted in solution for internal use must be first dissolved in diluted sulphuric acid, making the liq. hydrarg. persulph. hyd. acid.

J. STEWART.

Kirkeudhright, January 4.

#### The Stores and Sale of Poisons.

SIR,—I think we chemists are now pretty much on our mettle, and we have a right to clamour for at least a little protection against the present day parasitic company trading. At the same time I think our strongest point, and the one which should be brought foremost of all (if we are to obtain a hearing from Parliament), is the protection of the public. Are the public snfliciently safe-guarded in the hands of stores?

As an example, a few weeks ago a lady came into my shop and presenting a 2 oz. vial, asked for it to be filled with tincture of nux vomica. I explained that for her own safety I dared not supply such a quantity of so dangerous a preparation. "How is that?" she asked; "I have had it

repeatedly from the stores without a murmur."

The hottle was labelled "Tr. Nucis Vom." and bore the address of a well-known drug company. I ascertained that the lady had seen the tincture recommended in some ladies' journal as a tonic. My idea is that a number of similar instances collected would argue strongly against the stores, and in favour of the chemist when the federation programme Yours truly, is produced. PHARMACIST. (143/11.)

#### Legal Queries.

- We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."
- 28/2. Hants.—As we understand the law, a company can use the description "dentist," even though the individuals composing it may not. We do not know that it is necessary to take any special power to do this in the articles of association. But no one can justify the anomalous state of the law in regard to titles, and it is not impossible that if an action were brought in respect to the description only the Courts would see some way of remedying the objection. You will find the arswer to your other question on page 1045 of our last number.
- 144/66. S. V. P.—If you patent a medicine containing a scheduled poison it can be sold by anyone; but patenting a poisonous medicine is a costly process now, for as soon as the specification appears the Pharmaceutical Society will apply to have the grant rescinded, and you will be saddled with considerable costs. Kay's essence was patented, but the patent has lapsed.
- 145/22. L. B.—Camphorated oil, being now a synonym for lin. camph. in the B.P., should be made according to the B.P. formula. That is the only safe course.
- 142/57. H.J. H.—The Pharmacy Act does not make it illegal to give away poisons, but a magistrate would very reasonably suspect the good faith of such a gift in a shop where other drugs were sold. Similar attempts to evade some of the Inland Revenue laws have not been successful.
- 136/41. Doubtful.—You will find in the C. & D. of March 3, 1894, an article on titles as trade-marks, in which especial reference is made to gripe-water. It is there stated that a title "Gripe-water (Woodward's)" is registered. That does not carry, of course, exclusive right to the title "Gripe-water," which we should think could not be acquired. But it must be remembered that the style of get-up or the circumstances of a sale of another gripe-water might be such as would justify the proprietor of Woodward's gripe-water in alleging that his reputation, was being unfairly traded on, and seeking an injunction.
- 134/57. Acetanilidum.—You can state the fact that you were employed as assistant in such and such firms, providing you were not party to any condition not to do so, and provided also that you make the announcement in no insulting manner. For example, it would not be correct to say you were "late of A. & B."; that would imply you were a partner.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We reply to subscribers and their employes only upon subjects of interest to other readers generally. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and it must be distinctly labelled. Queries are not replied to by post, and those sent anonymously are disregarded.

- 138/44. Subscriber sends two boxes of a coarse flour, and writes: "Will you please analyse the contents of the two boxes enclosed (No. 1 contains a poison), and publish arswer in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST at your earliest convenience?" It should hardly be necessary to say that we do not undertake such work. When we make analyses it is only for the purpose of providing information of general interest.
- 127 62. Timon.—Nordhausens sulphuric acid is pyrosulphuric (or disulphuric) acid, H.S.O.. It is in considerable demand in the coal-tar colour-industry.

- 142/19. F. H. S.—(1) We are inquiring. (2) n-pentane boils at 37° C. (98.6° F.). (3) Acid phosphates and sulphates are the substitutes for tartaric and citric acids used in sugar-boiling.
- 127/65. Scot.—A pound of dried poppy-capsules yields a little over 3 oz. of extract.
- 126/58. Preservative.—We have mislaid your sample of milk-preservative, but from an examination of scores of such articles we should expect it to be a mixture of borax and boric acid.
- 125/69, Chemists; 140/14, Spero.—We do not undertake the analysis of proprietary articles. The unfairness of such a proceeding should be obvious to you.
- 136 2. Spes.—Aniline Colours for Colouring Sweetstuff.—Red: Magenta or acid magenta (both are soluble in water, the latter being also unaffected by acids). Yellow: Resorcin yellow (soluble in water, unchanged by acids, but becomes red with alkalies) or metanil yellow (soluble in water, unchanged by alkalies, but affected by acids). Blue: Methylene blue (does not stand alkalies). Brown: Bismark brown. Other colours are obtained by mixing. The way to use these colours for confectionery is to make standard solutions and use definite quantities of them.
- 130/44. Concentrated.—In distilling Oil of Lemon for the purpose of obtaining the concentrated article, care must be taken not to allow the temperature of distillation under reduced pressure to exceed  $100^{\circ}$  C., and from 85 to 90 per cent. of oil may be distilled. Idris recommends (C. & D., liii., page 292) that the residue should then be distilled by passing steam through it, so as to leave the stearoptene.
- 127/73. Jo.-(1) Erythrosine, in minute quantity, gives a nice red to hair-lotions. The amount required is so small as to be free from staining-qualities. (2) It is impossible to explain why ammonia changes the colour of cochineal.
- 126/48. J. W.—The Charge for Use of Dark-room is 1s. an hour for developing, but varies according to circumstances.
- 142/72. W. X.—Tannopin is another name for tannone, a condensation product of tannin and urotropin. It is used in some forms of peritonitis and catarrh of the bowels in 15 gr. doses three or four times a day.
- 186/13. Calcaria.—We have never examined the smoke cartridges used for drain-testing.
- 133/1. *Pickles.*—We know of no really good book on making jams and pickles.
- 143/44. E. H. R.—A few experiments on the lines you name would be the best way of working out a good formula for throat lozenges.
- 140/19. E. S.—Taylor's "Practical Optician's Guide,' 2s. 6d., is an elementary book on optics. For titles of other works on the subject consult the index of the last vol.
- 135/41. T. G.—Celluloid is soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol, and in acetic ether.
- 126.39. Nemo.—The new feather bed which has become "very offensive in smell," should be "stoved" with sulphur or formalin,
- 130/25. Gentian.—Liq. amm. acet. made from the concentrated solution is inferior in many respects to that made as the B.P. directs (see C. & D., June 11, 1898, page 954). In the B.P., 1885, there is a representative formula for liq. amm. acet. conc.
- 133/48. Crystal.—It is not advisable to pack lemonade crystals in tins, as the moisture will, after a time, cause the formation of rust.
- 137/59. H. S. G.—The paraffin floor-polish ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 398) we know to be all right, having made it. The mass crushes to a coarse powder better after chilling.

132/54. T. B. G.—The following are the chief Books on Poisonous Plants:—Henry (J.), "Les Principals Plantes Vénéneuses" (Brussels, 1881); Duchesne (E. A.), "Répertoire et Atlas des Plantes Utiles et des Plantes Vénéneuses du Globe," 2 vols. (Paris, 1836); Vavasseur, Cottereau, et Gillet de Grandmont, "Dictionnaire Universelle de Botanique Agricole . . . Comprenant Toutes les Plantes Vénéneuses, &c." (Paris, 1836). (Paris, 1836).

126/32. Phreno.—Physiognomy is not in our line.

140/67. J. W. H.—Brown-boot Polish.—See C. & D, December 24, 1898, page 1027.

128/58. G. E. K.—The powder you send, used for covering the taste of turnips in butter, is bicarbonate of soda.

129/5. Gloster .- (1) the Carbolic Tooth-powder has a basis of precipitated chalk, about 1 per cent. of carbolic acid, and is coloured with eosin. (2) Hydrochlorate of quinine is preferred to the sulphate in hair-lotions. (3) A grain of pilocarpine is a usual quantity to add to 8 oz. of

15/12 Emulsion .- You omit to say what the "creampowder" is for.

133/18. Quinia.—The "Sovereign Remedy" for fevers and inflammations in cows, horses, and sheep consists mainly of a non-alcoholic form of spt. amm. arom. coloured with cochineal. A draught of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. contains nearly an ounce of liq. ammon. aromat.

129/73. J. J. C.—Foot-rot Lotion.—The following is worked out from an analysis of your sample :--

> Verdigris 1 oz. Sulphate of copper ... 1 oz. Sulphuric acid 1 oz. Water to make 8 oz.

138/10. J. T. T.—Horse-condiment as your sample:

Powdered anise žj. Žj. Živ. Powdered fenugreek ... ... Powdered gentian ... ... ... Powdered liquorice ... ... ... Powdered cayenne ... 3ss. ... Armenian bole q. s. Mix.

C. G. W.-Determining Milk-fat from Formulæ -This method depends on the fact that the sp. gr. of milk, total solids, and the fat are dependent upon each other, so that if two of these are known the third can be calculated. If F = per cent. of fat, T = per cent. of total solids, S = sp. gr. of milk at 15° C., then

F = 833 T - 2.22 100 S - 100S

The Richmond milk slide-rule is designed to save the trouble of working out the above. (2) We have no means of knowing the average income of a chemist.

J. M. & Co.—There is no method of precipitating logwood-dye liquor and re-dissolving which could be used commercially.

142/3. Calor.—Sulphur combines with carbon monoxide to form carbon oxysulphide, which is inflammable, and forms with oxygen an explosive compound. It is possible that the hop-fire (preceded by an explosion) was caused by some such reaction, as you say both charcoal stoves and sulphur were in use.

#### Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from who can furnish the information.

104/48. Who are the makers of "Zotal"?

143/71. Makers of "Vanadum" marking-ink.

142/19. Methyl prophl: where obtainable in large or small quantities?

#### Thew "C. & D." Books.

#### "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

A book of useful recipes for the drug-trade. 670 pp. bound in leather. Price 7s. 6d. net; by post, 8s.

#### "Diseases and Remedies."

A concise survey of the symptoms and most modern treatment of ordinary diseases. Written by a physician, and edited by an experienced pharmacist, expressly for the information of chemists and druggists. 228 pp. Price 2s. 6d. net; by post, 2s. 9d.

The object of this little publication is to afford druggists an opportunity to become acquainted with diseases as well as remedies. The bald statement of this fact at once rouses the counter-prescribing bogie, but this unwelcome presence is met by the confident declaration, in the preface, "that the more the pharmacist knows of disease, of its symptoms and issues, the less eager will he be to assume carelessly the functions of the medical man." The impression that the book gives is that a rather delicate task has been quite creditably performed. If there must be counter-prescribing—and every druggist knows that there are occasions when some of his patrons are insistent upon the matter of self-medication, when they will doctor themselves with his advice or without it if he refuses to advise them—then the counterprescribing may be confined within conservative limits by observing both the spirit and directions of this book.—Pharmaceutical Era.

This little book, says the Hospital, is one of a class with which we have but little patience. The attempt to teach the art of medicine in 225 small pages would be absurd, even if the maxims given were intended only for use in emergencies when far re-moved from professional help. This handbook, however, appears to be intended for the use of chemists and druggists as a guide to counter-prescribing. It is maintained in the preface that there is a form of counter-prescribing which is legitimate, necessary, and inevitable, and the chief interest of the volume before us seems to lie in the light that it throws upon the amount of knowledge which is required for the exercise of this gentle art. [Looks as if the reviewer had been hunting through the 225 pages with a view of finding something specific to attack, and, not succeeding, had fallen back on generalities.—Ep. C. & D.]

These books may be obtained direct from 42 Cannon Street, E.C., or from any of the following firms:—

Allison, E. & H. (Lim.), Hull Anderson & Co., Edinburgh Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool Barclay & Sons (Lim.), London Bleasdale (Lim.), York Boileau & Boyd (Lim.), Dublin Brown Brothers & Co., Glasgow Butler & Crispe, London Chemist and Druggist Australasia, Melbourne Clay, Dod & Co., Liverpool

Davidson & Gray, Dundee

Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edin-Edwards, Wm., & Son, London Evans, Gadd & Co., Bristol Evans, Lescher & Webb, London Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London Ford, Shapland & Co., London Frazer & Green, Glasgow

Apothecaries' Glasgow Glasgow Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds Hatrick, W. & R., & Co., Glasgow Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Lim.),

Leeds Ismay, John, & Sons, Newcastle Kemp, W., & Son, Horncastle Lennon, B. G., & Co. (Lim.), London

Lewis, H.K., Gower Street, W.C Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull

Lynch & Co. (Lim.), London McKesson & Robins, New York Maw, S., Son & Thompson, London

May, Roberts & Co., London Newbery, F., & Sons, London Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester

Paterson, W., & Sons, Aberdeen Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh

Potter & Clarke, London Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh Raimes & Co., York

Sanger, J., & Sons, London Smith, T. & H., & Co., Edinburgh Southall Brothers & Barclay (Lim.), Birmingham.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co. London Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, E.C. Thompson, John (Lim.), Liver-

pool Wilkinson & Simpson (Lim.),

Newcastle Wilkinson & Co., 114 Cheap-

side, E.C.

Wilson & Co., Bradford Woolley, J., Sons & Co. (Lim.), Manchester

Wright, Layman & Umney, London

Wyleys (Lim.) Coventry

SUFFERER: "If you could prove to me that your remedy is a good thing, I might try it." Patent-medicine Proprietor: "Very well. Just step round with me to my bank." D

#### Trade Report.

#### Notice to Retail Buyers.

It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk, and, for crude drugs, without charges. For fuller particulars see the article "Lowest Trade Terms" in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, March 19, 1898, p. 473. C.i.f. quotations are for London unless when otherwise stated.

Buyers of essential oils are particularly requested to note that low quotations, especially for Sicilian essences, are rarely, if ever, accompanied by guarantee of genuineness

#### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: January 5

THE year has begun well. Wholesale druggists are not buying freely, because they have scarcely got over the yearly balancing, but inquiries are numerous, and actual business is good. Spanish Exchange stands to-day in the neighbourhood of 32 pesetas per 11., as compared with 56 pesetas last year at this time, and all kinds of Spanish produce are dearer in consequence. We note that American purchases of essential oils in Hong-Kong are disturbing the markets somewhat, and there is inquiry for cassia oil and star-anise oil in consequence. American purchases of cascara sagrada on this market continue. Quicksilver is again exciting, and to day the Rothschilds raised their price by half-a-crown. Vanilla-sales were held to day. There was nothing of exceptionally fine quality offered, but the sales were heavy. The drug-sales to be held here on January 19 will also be heavy. The following are the week's movements:-

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Cascara sagrada Cevadilla Copper Sulphate Cubebs Menthol Oil, chaulmugra Quicksilver Saffron	Jalap Nux vomica Oil, cassia Oil, castor Oil, turpentine Pepper Vanilla	Camphor (German) Oil, cod-liver Oil, cloves Oil, lemongrass Opium Sugar of milk

#### Arrivals.

The following is a list of the principal drugs which have arrived at the port of London and other large ports in England from December 29 to January 2, both dates inclusive. The figures indicate the number of original packages (bales, casks, &c.):-

Aloes (Cape) 23	Oil, castor (Italian) 40
Benzoin 40	(East Indian) 936
Camphor (Japan) 50	Oil, cod-liver 133
Cardamoms 2	Oil, eucalyptus 72
Dragon's-blood 7	Oil, rose 7
Gum olibanum 84	Opium (Persian) 24
Honey 38	Orange-peel 26
Insect-powder 50	Quinine 10
Ipecacuanha (Rio) 6	Rhubarb 50
Kola 55	Senna 20
Liquorice-root (Persian)2443	Vanilla 102
Menthol 13	Wax, bees' 140
Nux vomica 30	
TTT	

We note the following arrivals in Hamburg since December 31, 1898:—Cascarilla 57, coca-leaves 26, cevadilla 7, galargal 20, iodine 131, Japan wax 410, matico 10, star-anise 50, oil of ylang-ylang 13.

#### American Sulphur Industry.

It is announced that the owners and workers of sulphurmines opened some three or four months ago in California (Humboldt County) and in Utah have found that the deposits can be worked at a profit, and the mines are now in full working order. It was under the stimulus of war-prices that these deposits were worked, and although values have since declined, they allow a fair margin of profit.

#### Seychelles Vanilla.

Reporting on the trade of the Seychelles for 1897, Administrator Stewart says that the year had been prosperous. Two good crops of vanilla had done much to enhance the welfare of the colony, and there was every sign of an abundant crop in 1898 also In his previous report he drew attention to the capabilities of the Seychelles as a vanilla-producing country, and had received many letters of inquiry on the subject, but only two persons had taken the practical step of going out to judge for themselves.

#### Japanese Chemical=trade.

The Japanese make steady progress in the heavier departments of chemical industry, especially in the production of sulphuric acid, for which they are well placed with native sulphur. There are eighteen sulphuric-acid works in the country, which supplied the home demand for the acid (estimated at 125,000,000 lbs.) and exported 1,352,085 catties  $(1 \text{ catty} = 1\frac{1}{3} \text{ lb.})$  in 1897, which shows a 30 per-cent increase in exports in five years. Caustic soda is also manufactured in Japan, and the imports of this commodity were decreasing until 1897, when the Osaka Alkali Company stopped working, and the imports ran up to 6,656,185 catties, or a million above the average for the five years. Bleachingpowder is used in Japan to the extent of 5,000,000 lbs. a year. The imports of drugs and medicines have increased from a value of 2,071,115 yen in 1892, to 3,810,714 yen in 1897, and all the indications go to show that this business is worth looking after by European houses.

#### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, January 5, 11.23 A.M.:-The tone of this market shows signs of improvement, and there is a better Refined camphor in second hands is firmer at 285m. per 100 kilos.; business has been done in cevadilla at 80m. per 100 kilos., and condurango is dearer at 60m. per 100 kilos.

SMYRNA, January 5, 10 30 A.M.:-The weak tendency noted in my recent advices has continued, and to-day prices for current talequale declined to 8s 8d. to 8s. 10d. per lb. It is expected that this will bring about a large volume of business.

NEW YORK, January 5, 3.8 P.M.: -Business remains quiet, and there is no first-class movement to report, except that opium has declined in value to \$3.30 per lb., and morphine salts are also lower by 10c. per oz. This is in consequence of the more favourable reports from Smyrna and endeavours to realise on the spot. Citric acid is cheaper—viz., 33c. per lb. The only articles which show an upward tendency are cocoa-butter, 31c. per lb, and sassafras-root bark, which is distinctly firm at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

#### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, January 4.

Castor Oil in all positions is in a very much stronger state—on the spot  $2\frac{1}{13}d$ . has been paid and  $2\frac{2}{3}d$ . asked for good seconds Calcutta;  $2\frac{3}{3}d$ . to  $2\frac{1}{13}d$ . asked for first-pressure French, with sales of second-pressure at  $2\frac{1}{10}d$ .; while the market has been cleared of good seconds Madras at  $2\frac{3}{3}d$ . per lb.

Fenugreek-seed.—The large line of 30 tons Alexandrian seed has changed hands at 8s, per owt, and importers would still go on saling at that price. Other descriptions are suited.

selling at that price. Other descriptions are quiet.

SULPHATE OF COPPER, 98 per cent. to 99 per cent., is still advancing, and sales are being effected at 191. 2s. 6d. to 191. 5s. per

Gums.—Several parcels were offered at auction, and holders' ideas of values were from 67s. 6d. to 72s. per cwt. for good hard Soudan sorts. One parcel of 17 serons sold at about the former price. Stocks on the spot are larger than they were, but the owners are firm in their views owing to the reported new duty on gums leaving the Soudan.

SPERMACETI.—Chilian is held for 1s. 3d. per lb. Beeswax (Chilian).—The upward movement shows no signs of easing off, and sales are reported of good bright wax at prices ranging from 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 15s. per cwt. The available stocks on the spot are now small and arrivals are scanty.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Holders are seeking bids of 22s, per cwt. for

the stocks here.

KOLA-NUTS find a steady consuming market, and values range from 2d. to 3d. per lb. for good W.C.A.

QUILLAIA.—Recent imports are firmly held at 17l. 10s. per ton. GALLS.—For the remaining stocks of blue Syrian here 65s. per cwt. is asked.

#### German Market.

Hamburg, January 3.

The drug-market is quiet, as usual at this time of the year, as most buyers are stock-taking.

STAR-ANISE .- Parcels now on the way are offering at 210m. per 100 kilos.

Balsam, Copaiba.—Steady, at 330m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM, PERU.—Unchanged, at 17m. per kilo.
CAMPHOR, REFINED.—Quiet. Refiners have reduced prices to 290m.; second-hand sellers at 280m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is firm and scarce, at 48m. to 50m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is also scarce and in better demand, at 52m. to 54m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED remains firm, as there is yet no reliable news about the new crop; 75m. per 100 kilos. is asked here.

ERGOT OF RYE shows little business, and quotation is nominal,

at 250m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA, RIO. - Little offering. Holders ask 22½m. per kilo.

MENTHOL.—Firm, at 16½m. to 16½m. per kilo.

LYCOPODIUM shows a better tendency; 225m. per 100 kilos. is asked by Russian importers.

OPIUM.—Quiet, at 22m. per kilo., owing to reports of a favourable crop.
Wax, Japan.—Quiet. New arrivals ex ship can be had at about

60m. per 100 kilos.

Oil of Turpentine.—Very firm. Spot is held for 64m., and

February-April at 66m. per 100 kilos.

Olls.—Cod-liver quiet, at 65m. per barrel. Castor slightly firmer: spot, first-pressing, in barrels, 52m.; January-April, 49m. per 100 kilos. Star-anise, 13m. per kilo. Peppermint: HGH quiet, at 5m. per lb.; and Japanese firm, at  $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. per kilo.

#### American Market.

New York, December 27, 1898.

The past week has developed little of interest in the drug and chemical trade. Sales have been limited, and no improvement is looked for before the new year.

OPIUM has developed a sagging tendency, and values have steadily depreciated. Quotations are nominally \$3.40 to \$3.45, but less than this will buy in case lots. Supplies here are less than at the same period of 1897.

Quinine continues firm on a basis of 21c. per oz. for foreign,

and 21c. to 24c. for domestic, according to brand. Should the epidemic of "grip" last, an advance is expected.

IPECACUANHA.—Steady in spite of the decline in the London market. Some activity is reported, and sales of Rio root have been made at \$2.40 per lb.

JALAP.—In somewhat better supply, and the market is easier;

13½c. will buy Vera Cruz in quantity.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS).—Slowly declining in consequence of holders being anxious to sell. Quotations are nominal at 44c. COCOA-BUTTER is firmer, and quotations for bulk are steady at 29½c. to 30c.

Ergot is easier in sympathy with foreign advices, and quotations for German show a decline, 30c. to 35c. being now the general

quotation. Spanish continues scarce and firm, and at 45c. to 50c.

Balsams.—Copaiba in good supply: 37c. to 39c. is the general quotation for Central American. Dealers are not anxious to sell at this figure. Peru firmer, and \$1.95 to \$2.00 is quoted in jobbing

way.

COCA-LEAVES are strong, and the tendency is higher in consequence of scarcity

Huanoco are firm at 24c. to 25c. A lot of 4,000 lbs. changed hands last week at 21c. For Truxillo 15c.

Damiana.—Supplies are coming forward in abundance, and 8c. is the nominal spot quotation. Holders in San Francisco will sell at 6c. f.o.b. New York.

SENEGA-ROOT in fair demand at firmer prices, 25c. to 26c. being the spot quotation.

#### London Markets.

ACETANILIDE. -Good business in the best brands is passing at 11d. per lb.

ACID, GALLIC.—In consequence of the high price of galls, and the difficulty of getting supplies, the manufacturers of gallic and tannic acids intimate that sales at the present rates cannot be long continued. The present prices for German are:—Gallic acid, 2s. to 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb. (in 7-lb. parcels); pyrogallic acid (in 1-oz. bottles), 9s. per lb.; and tannic acid (light crystals), 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. (in 7-lb. parcels). Special brands are higher.

ACID, CITRIC.—Unchanged. A Messina correspondent reports that the shipments of lemon and bergamot juice from Messina in November were 165 pipes. The last price paid for lemon-juice was 13t. 17s. 6d. per pipe, with buyers but no sellers at the moment. During the year several new citrate-of-lime factories have been opened, and probably less juice will be boiled. The production of bergamot-juice is about one-third less than in 1897, and the last price paid was 131 5s for December-April shipment. As to tartaric acid, the crop has been, on the whole, less than in the preceding year, and the tartaric yield of the juice is less, so that values are firmer.

AMMONIA SULPHATE. -- Firm at 10*l.* 5*s.* per ton for Beckton; January-June, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Beckton terms, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; London, 10*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; Hull and Leith, 101. 2s. 6d. per ton.

ATROPINE is very firm owing to scarcity of belladonnaroot and other atropaceous material. An early advance upon the 'convention rates (viz., 15s. 4d. per oz. for "neutral" sulphate, and 15s. 6d. for B.P. sulphate, plus containers) is not improbable.

BALSAM, PERU.—In good inquiry, at 8s. 3d. to 8s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—German on the spot is quoted at 5*l* per ton, while for English 6*l*. is wanted; Liverpool, 4l. 10s. on rails; f.o.b. Liverpool, 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

BORAX.—Quiet, at our last quotations (December 24). There has been some talk on 'Change this week regarding an impending "Convention," this really referring to what is known as "Borax Consolidated (Limited)," who are negotiating an amalgamation of seven manufacturing companies, including the "Pacific" Company. The share-capital is to be 1,400,000*l*. and the debenture-stock 1,000,000*l*. The prospectus is to be issued next week. We mention this matter here, because if uninformed rumours grow they may influence the market injuriously, and we are assured by the promoters that there is nothing in the nature of a "ring" about the movement; indeed, the present prices pay well, and the prospective profits are calculated upon them.

CAMPHOR.—German refiners have reduced their prices by  $\frac{1}{2}d$  per lb., making the price for ton lots of bells 1s. 4d. The English refiners show no sign of moving just per lb. yet. There is no business in crude to report, and the quotations in our last hold good. From Hong-Kong (December 2, 1898) we hear that the market for Formosa camphor was firm on that date, with sales of 250 cases at \$49.50 to \$50 per picul.

CARDAMOMS.—The market is dull on the whole and without specific movement, but it is reported from Ceylon that 4d. per lb. more has been paid there. To this there has been no response here so far.

CINCHONA.—The total quantity of bark to be offered at the Amsterdam auctions on January 12 will consist of 6 934 bales and 1,156 cases, weighing about 675,664 kilos. (674 tons), analyses of which have not yet been published. During the year the importations to Amsterdam amounted to 58,858 packages, and the sales to 60,701 packages. Of the above quantity, 4.716,737 kilos, were manufacturingbark containing 245,144 kilos, sulphate of quinine, being an average of 5.2 per cent, as against 5.62 per cent, in 1897, and 5.44 per cent, in 1896. The pharmaceutical bark contained 14,649 kilos. sulphate of quinine. The average unit at which the manufacturing bark sold was 486c. per ½-kilo, against 4 65c. in 1897, and  $2\frac{11}{10}c.$  in 1896. Compare our report of December 17. This week 405 packages have arrived in Amsterdam from Java. The cinchona bark shipments from Java for December, 1898, were (in Amst. lbs.):-

1895. 1894. 1893. 1898 1897. 1896. 391,000 1,018,000 731,000 890,000 634,000 531,000

Total shipments January-December:-

1897. 1895. 1898 1896. 11,150,000 8,511,000 10,079,000 8,827,700 8,917,700 **7**,342,000

CASCARA SAGRADA -Further purchases have been made on American account, 26s. per cwt. having been paid for an indifferent lot; for a better parcel 27s. 6d. per cwt. was paid and 30s. is now wanted for three-year-old bark.

COCAINE.—It appears that the low quotations mentioned in our last have been further cut by the agent of one manufacturer. Otherwise the market is unchanged, and crude cocaine remains at 300m, per kilo.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam cocoa butter auctions, on Tuesday, 75 tons Van Houten's brand sold at  $68\frac{3}{4}$ c. to  $70\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 25 tons Helm brand at  $69\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $69\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 6 tons Hamer at  $69\frac{3}{4}$ c to  $70\frac{1}{4}$ c.; and 7 tons Suchard at 69c. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ ·kilo.

CUBEBS.—Since our last 26s. per cwt. has been paid for good berries; and 30s. is wanted for sifted berries free from stalk. Meanwhile the speculative movement, if it existed, has stopped.

ERGOT.—Business has been done in sound Spanish at about 2s, 9d. per lb. Russian is 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., according to quality.

JALAP.—One of the principal holders now wants  $7\frac{1}{6}d$ . per lb. for ordinary unpicked Vera Cruz, which is still below the New York parity.

MENTHOL is reckoned to be slightly dearer this week,  $8s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 8s. 3d. per 1b., c.i.f., being quoted for Kobayáshi; the spot price is 7s. 9d, after business had been done at 7s. 6d. per 1b, net. At the end of November the unsold stock of menthol throughout the whole of Japan was about 70,000 catties (1 catty =  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lb.), of which 20,000 catties are required for consumption in Japan. This is considered a low stock, and it is reported as the cause of the recent advance on the other side.

MERCURIALS.—Although complete official intimation was not given to-day, wholesale druggists left 'Change on the understanding that mercurial-salts are to be immediately advanced 1d. per lb. in sympathy with quicksilver.

MUSK.—Tonkin pod is in good inquiry, and large exportsales have been made, Pile I. selling at 67s. 6d. to 70s. per oz, according to quality; Pile III. blue skin at 42s. to 43s.; and ordinary thick skin, 22s. 6d. to 24s.

NUX VOMICA. — Fair sales of bold Bombay seeds for alkaloid-makers have been made lately at 9s. 3d. per cwt., and this market is now bare of stock, even the poor lots lately offering have been sold out.

OIL, ALMONDS —The pressers expect that they must ask more for almond oil soon, as they find almonds difficult to buy.

OIL, CASSIA.—It is reported that American buyers have cleared out the Hong-Kong stock, and that prices have gone up there. This has somewhat firmed our market, and there has been more inquiry. Low qualities are scarce and wanted. Values remain at the last quoted rates (December 31).

OIL, CASTOR.—Steady, at 26s. per cwt., c.i.f., for French of first pressing; and the same figure for Belgian of first pressing on the spot, and 24s. 6d. for second. The market is firm, and, in consequence of the high rate of seeds, an advance is predicted. An arrival of 936 cases at Liverpool is going into direct consumption. Firsts of British make is 25s. per cwt., and seconds 24s. per cwt., in barrels, f.o.b. Hull.

OIL, CHAULMUGRA.—Dearer. There has been some demand this week, and small parcels of good white have been picked up at 2s. 6d. per lb. (2s. last price).

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Small sales are reported at 11d. per lb., c.i.f., for January-March steamer.

OIL, CLOVES.—The London distillers of medicinal oil have reduced their prices by 2d. per lb. to 2s. 11d., owing to the lower rates of cloves, which, however, are a firm market at present. Good business has been done at 2s. 11d. per lb., but in some quarters there is an inclination to ask 3s. for 80 per-cent, eugenol oils. The higher grades (90 per cent.) cannot be bought for less than 3s. 4d. per lb.

OIL, Cod-Liver.—Our last lower quotation for London sales (December 17) is now the ruling price for good medicinal 1898 Lofoten oil—viz, 70s. per barrel, c.i.f., and 1897 oil can be had on the same terms at 65s per barrel. Business has been done at these figures.

Our Bergen correspondent, writing on December 31, states that business at the end of the season has been inactive, and it is now possible to find sellers at 62s. per barrel, f.o.b., for best Lofoten

non-congealing medicinal oil. Most of the dealers are trying to clear out their stocks before the new produce is to hand, though there is still no word as to the prospects of the fishing. The exports from Bergen up to date have been 8,307 barrels, against 10,370 barrels at the same date in 1897.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Business has been done to the extent of 100 cases for shipment to the United States at  $2\frac{13}{16}d$ . per oz., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Stocks of American here, especially in second hands, are very heavy, and in view of the limited transactions there is little hope of improved values. Cable bids of less than 5s, 3d. for HGH have brought no reply; best Wayne County is 3s. 3d. Japanese is slightly easier, dementholised being 3s. 9d. to 4s per lb., c.i.f., for January-February steamer shipment. For the less-known brands without label, 3s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . has been paid on the spot for a few cases. Hamburg quotes 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . per lb., c.i.f. London; 40-per-cent. oil is unchanged.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—Firmer, American on the spot being quoted at 32s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

OPIUM.—Little business has been done on this market, but in sympathy with Smyrna advices prices are lower, fine Persian being obtainable at 10s 9d to 11s. per lb. on the spot. Turkey "druggists'" kinds are also cheaper.

Our Constantinople correspondent, writing on December 30, states that the week ended with an easier feeling, prices having receded slightly, but holders in general show anxiety to sell. The week's sales amounted to 30 cases at the equivalent of 9s. 3d. to

9s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., for druggists'.

Our Smyrna advices December 23) mention continuous rains, which give hope of a satisfactory crop, provided excessive cold does not set in. During 1898, 65 per cent. of the consumers, holders, and speculators, finding prices very high, did little business, and the consequence is that, if favourable weather continues, prices are likely to fall to about 8s. 6d. for current talequale. There are a few unexecuted local orders on the market, but limits are too low. Arrivals, 1,251 cases, against 3,140.

POTASH CHLORATE is steady and in moderate request, at  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ . on the spot for crystals, and powdered 4d. per lb.; 5-ton lots, in crystals,  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .; powder,  $3\frac{5}{8}d$ .; smaller lots,  $\frac{1}{8}d$ . extra, f.o.h. Liverpool.

QUICKSILVER.—Several thousand bottles of the liquid metal were purchased early in the week, "for China" it is reported, which may be taken as a euphemism for "on speculative account." This was bought at 7t. 15s., but on Wednesday the importers withdrew their price, and declined to sell. Second hand holders wanted 7t. 16s., but some declined to sell at that. To-day the importers advanced their price to 7t. 17s. 6d., and second-hand holders stopped selling. As we said last week, it would be unwise to predict what will happen in the quicksilver market; the fact has simply to be kept in mind that past speculations have always ended in one way—the! buyers, after paying crown by crown rises, and thinking that they had the market in the hol ow of their hand, have awakened some morning to find the importers' price far below their own.

QUININE.—In second hands fair quantities of Brunswick make of sulphate have changed hands at  $10\frac{1}{3}d$ . per oz. Confidence in an early advance by the makers is growing. The imports of quinine salts to the United States for the ten months ending October 31, 1898, were 3,548,691 oz., as compared with 3,207,851 oz. in 1897.

SAFFRON.—Dearer in consequence of the rise in Spanish Exchange. Good business has been done by importers this week at 36s. per 1b. net for the hest Valencia, but ere long the price to wholesale buyers is likely to be 2s. to 4s. per 1b. more. Alicante is 23s. per 1b.—importers' price.

SHELLAC.—In their report for 1898, Messrs. Reynolds & Sellers say that that year was the most uneventful and uninteresting of the past twenty years. At the commencement of the year the outlook was bright, and during January prices advanced about 3s. per cwt, but the rise was partly lost in February, when large shipments came forward, and later on, when it was known that a speculator had 10,000 cases to dispose of, previously bought in June, the market became unsettled. This practically kept buyers supplied for several months to the detriment of bond-fide dealers. In May another little scare, engineered by a broker whose holdings turned out less than expected, depressed the

market, but not to any appreciable extent. The orangemarket has now recovered, and higher prices are looked for this year with declining shipments and reduced stock of 3 000 cases since the opening.

SPICES.—There has been a good business done in Pepper at improving prices owing to bad crop reports. Singapore black is now worth  $4\frac{15}{16}d$ . per lb., and  $5\frac{7}{32}d$ . for distant shipment. Penang white is quoted  $7\frac{1}{5}d$ . per lb. on the spot, and  $7\frac{1}{5}d$ . to arrive. For Singapore white  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb. has been paid, and  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . for February-April steamer. Lampong sells at  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb., and Tellicherry at  $4\frac{13}{16}d$ . to 5d. according to quality. Zanzibar cloves are easier with less business; for delivery,  $3\frac{-6}{16}$  delivery,  $3\frac{-6}{16}$  de auction. Other spices quiet, awaiting the auctions next Wednesday.

SUGAR OF MILK.—A circular has been issued by the agent of the "Maringo" brand (American) intimating that the factory has been closed down for a few weeks (following the example of others in the same line who feel the competition), but a few tons are available on the spot. Other American brands are 47s. 6d per cwt. for second quality powder, and 52s. 6d. for best ditto; German of the latter description, 52s. 6d. to 55s.

SULPHUR.—The shipments from Messina to the United States during the past five months have been smaller than usual owing to the heavy purchases made during the war. It is thought that this year shipments will again become normal, and, as other countries are showing an increased consumption, the prevailing opinion is that the market will

harden. Conditions here unchanged.

TEA.—The tea-market has opened this year with a strong and confident tone all round. All through December, with Indian sales slackening off a little, and good deliveries, the market showed a greater steadiness, and common-leaf tea, which had been selling at 5d, hardened to  $5\frac{1}{3}d$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ , while Pekoes and broken Pekoes, from 6d to 7d, were distinctly harder. Indian sales this week have been light, but they begin in earnest next week, and will be heavy all the month. The statistical position is sound, and, while in face of heavy sales there is not likely to be any marked rise all round during the month of January, it is probable that January-bought teas will be wanted by May. Fine teas are scarce, and unless the early autumnal pickings show some standard-liquoring teas there will be a dearth of really good liquoring-teas long before new Indians are in sight. Ceylons are a shade easier. The dearness of this class has so markedly affected the deliveries of late that easier rates were bound to come, and a heavy sale or two will soon bring them to a parity with Indians. Common China tea continues scarce and dear, and as no leaf-tea can be bought under  $4\frac{5}{8}d$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . it is not easy for the big blenders to maintain the  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . D.P. and C.P. blends they advertise.

VANILLA —At auction to-day the large supply of 1,095 tins (mostly Seychelles) was offered, and practically all were sold at somewhat irregular but steady prices, and considering the quantity offered the sales were thought to be very satisfactory. There were no continental buyers present. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium quality, and the highest price paid was 28s, per lb. The following are

some of the prices paid :-

14s. 6d.; 5½ to 6 inch, 20s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inch, 21s.; 6 to 7 inch,

23s.; 7 to 7½ inch, 22s. 6d. Ceylon.—1 tin sold at 9s. subject. Bourbon, of fair colour, 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 26s. per lb.

#### London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses from January 1 to December 31, 1898, and to the stocks on December 31. Their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

	Dece	mber	Stocks,	Dec. 31	Imprtd.	Delivd.
	Landed	Delivd.	1898	1897	Dec. 31	1898
Aloes es &c.	114	175	2,769 1,720	2,671 2,398	2,164 3,528	2,075 4,206
Anise, starcs	1	=	_5	39	90	124
Balsams csks &c.	6	64	375	428	1,604	1,657
Calumbabgs	63	89	5,894	23 11,438	2,782 3,151	2 268 8 699
Camphorpkgs	658 285	2,332 208	1,262	470	4,799	4.015
Cardamomses &c. Cinchonapkgs	1,968	2,193	19,991	16,695	26,075	22,572
Cubebs bgs	1,500	15	1,843	389	1,682	228
Dragons' bloodcs	24	-6	47	60	124	137
Gallspkgs	39	947	2,981	3,771	6,823	7,502
Gums-						
Acacia ,,	3,291	1,813	11,373	12,430	18,736	19,914
Ammoniacum "	1 507	0.777	64 14,263	20,737	73 33,024	39,504
Animi & copal " Asafetida "	1,583	2,337 61	290	490	609	809
Danmala	100	298	2,144	2,373	3,664	3,893
Damar	514	265	3,142	3,812	5,469	6,144
Galbanum "				-	1	1
Gamboge ,,	14	23	393	295	311	203
Guaiacum "		20	65	66	125	116
Kauritons	322	224	615	640	3,084	3,199
Kinopkgs	5	3	66	21	74 71	31 41
Mastic "	10 18	1 58	30 409	556	197	344
Myrrh " Olibanum "	97	332	2.507	931	5.555	3,978
Sandarac ,	40	146	752	845	1 285	1,368
Tragacanth. ,	1 058	389	1,485	2,723	6,255	7,573
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	53	28	158	237	505	584
" other kinds pkgs	15	3	43	26	265	248
Jalapbls	40	33	303	342	162	201
Nux vomica pkgs	57	608	136	129	1,200	1,193
Oils—	40	16	277	141	262	126
*Anisecs *Cassia,	40	2	24	130	30	85
Castorpkgs	372	319	708	493	2.120	1.903
Cocoa-nut tons	238	70	201	161	1,280	1,233
Olivepkgs	32	178	549	645	2,293	2,386
Palmtons		3	7	21	22	31
†Quinine sulphlbs	5 206	826	112,249	96,204	64,523	48,479
Rhubarbchts	72	171	1,627	970	2,204	1,552
Sarsaparillabls Sennabls &c.	50 119	68 3 <b>7</b> 0	366 1,212	184 1,357	1,364 5,156	1,182 5,286
Shellac, all kinds es	4.101	<b>3,22</b> 5	49,068	51,948	48,028	50,908
Turmerictons	4,101	21	253	318	283	348
Wax, bees' pkgs	564	902	1,699	2,303	6,563	7,161
"Japan"	53	56	<b>3</b> 83	230	978	825
	1		}	]		

Stocks of aniseed and cassia oils lying at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included in this return.

The stock of aloes in cases and gourds has slightly increased since last month, but it is by no means heavy, compared with former years. The trade in gourd aloes appears to be expanding, as the deliveries in 1898 exceed those of the past six years, and compared with 1897 they show an increase of 1737. The stock of star-anise is practically nil; indeed, the trade in this fruit seems to have gone elsewhere. Such entries as "balsams" and "bark," which include many varieties of drugs mentioned under those denominations, are valueless. Our stock of bosyax is small denominations, are valueless. Our stock of becswax is small compared with what it was at the same time in former years, owing to the deliveries being largely in excess of the arrivals, and on account of the demand throughout the year, especially for Jamaican. Imports of Japan wax have doubled since 1897. for Jamaican. Imports of Japan wax have doubled since 1001. The camphor-figures do not show any improvement; in fact, the stock is only half what it was last year, while the deliveries show an increase of 1,000 packages, compared with last month. There is plenty of calumba in the warehouse, although deliveries during 1898 were only 500 less than the importations. The stock of cardamoms is heavy, but there is nothing very fine in it, and a dacting in the values of medium stuff seems inevitable. Dragon sdecline in the values of medium stuff seems inevitable. Dragon sblood is coming in more freely, but the demand is only for fine; stock is low compared with previous years. This resin is now being used to a fair extent in the photo-engraving processes, and nothing but the finest stuff can be used for this purpose. Kino is in large supply, but little of it is genuine Malabar, and the consumption during the year has been small. The demand for Rio ipecacuanha has eased off, judging from statistics, as the deliveries are about half what they were in November; stock is 18 bales more than last month. The increased demand for any venues has reduced the stock by 551 hars whilst the deliveries nux vomica has reduced the stock by 551 bags, whilst the deliveries

DRUGS and chemicals to the value of 101,2281. were imported into Cape Colony during the first three months of 1898, as compared with 84,9941 for the corresponding period of 1897.

<sup>†</sup> Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the

have gone up by 378 bags over those of November; imports and deliveries for the year are about equal. The statistical position of quinine is not so healthy, from one point of view, as last month, as there are a heavier stock and importations against a decrease of 3,435 lbs. in deliveries. Comparing 1898 with 1897, importations have almost doubled, while deliveries have increased by 16,744 lbs. Rhubarb has slightly improved, showing a decreased stock, fewer imports, and increased deliveries, and the same may be said of senna, except that the month's deliveries show a shrinkage of 378 bales, owing, no doubt, to the best qualities having been bought up.

#### A Pharmaceutical Love-story.

SYR. FERRI 10DID., Bart., and Pat Chouli were rivals for the hand of-what do you call Kola?-Mag. Sulph., the Doctor's daughter, whose vagaries troubled greatly what the Doctor was supposed to have under his scalpel-ot. Ether would hasten to the surgery with the speed of Mercury, sit and crack funnel little jokes with the Doctor; at the same time, they had to bottle up their impatience to see Mag, and the vials of their wrath at each other's presence. Baronet was an officer in the army, hence the apparent solution of his remark that he did liquor, though it was a bitter pill when he was ordered to rejoin his regiment. Previous to his departure he declared his love for her, yet, with a tincture of sorrow at parting, he said that her affection would be unction to his soul and a sedative to his restless mind. He wished her to promise to be his, as he did not wish tolu-se her. She replied, "Syr. pap-aving no objection, I will stick to you like an adhesive plaster." This was blister him, and he replied warmly, "I may pass through pestle-ence and famine, and yet will I prove true to you, and when ammon, the field of battle I will oft myrrh-myrrh your dear name. If I smell not powder at the front, I am mortar be pitied, yet I trust I shall, hyoscyam., escape unhurt—not get pinct. by a bullet, sped by a sa-tannic foe, nor travel home swathed in bandages, or short of a limb, to be replaced by one of cork."

Hy-dro-gen-tly a veil over the parting scene. "Leave me not aloin," cried she, "though alumen, at parting, make us sad when we should be happy. Pumice me you will often write, dear—aniline from you will be welcome." "I will, sweet one; but should I be killed, what will you do?" "I-o-di." "Say not so—do not cause me pa-pain—pale not your rosæ cheeks by weeping. I shall not be mist. alba back home again in little time; anisi, kiss me, Mag—we have forgotten that." "Don't be scilla," said the girl; "you otto know better." Still she did not draw away from his embrace,

and their good-byes were gently whispered.

After the Baronet's departure, Pat often put in an appearance, and tried by every means in his power to estrange Mag's affection from her soldier lover, who had asked her to keep their engagement a secret. "Digitalis lady mother of your love for him?" said he; "because she will quickly quassia love affair. You are acting a lie, and ne-roli can she abide. He is playing with your affections; he has benzine with other girls—Sali Cylate, for instance—and many a thyme oil be bound." "Pat chou li," said Mag; "you are the biggest boron earth; you make me madder than you imagine. A man who pix holes in an absent one is despicable, and so the mori hate you. He is stearin away from England, and my heart goes with him. I must sit and cyanide my tears, but he has all my love, and I cudbear to wait for him for years, auri will follow him, and as a nurse be near him, if you continue to persecute me with your attentions." Pat then left her, and to cascara-way adjourned to the hotel to drown his trouble in draughts deep and long. Mag to avoid him went to visit her Anti Pyrin, and shortly after her return home the Baronet came back to claim her for his bride. At the wedding Syr. Ferri Phosph. was best man; Ani Line, Pearl Ash, Sal Prunella, and Rose Pink were bridesmaids. Her Anti Febrin lent them her country house for the honeymoon. Mag made him promise to resina commission which he liked so well, and settle down a county gentleman.

W. S. Woods.

#### Coming Events.

#### Friday, January 6.

Society of Chemical Industry, at the Victoria Hotel, at 7 P.M.
"On the Lower Sulphonic Acid of Indigotine," by Dr. B. W.
Gerland; "Notes upon the Use of Titanium in Dyeing," by
Mr. F. Barnes; "Note on the Estimation of the Hardness of
Waters," by Mr. F. Carter Bell.

#### Monday, January 9

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Evening meeting at 8.15. Dr. J. A. Walsh will read papers on "Some Dispensing Difficulties" and "Crystallisation.'

Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association, at the Town Hall, Dewsbury, at 8.30 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

#### Wednesday, January 11

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, 37 Surrey Street, at 8.30 p.m. General meeting. Essays on "The Best Methods of Education for Pharmaceutical Students" will be read, and prizes awarded.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association,
Notes and

36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Open meeting. Notes and

queries.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Advanced practical

work for pharmacists, by Dr. F. J. H. Coutts.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council meeting. At 3 P.M., special general meeting of members for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, of adopting regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons in conformity with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association, Metropole Hotel, at 8 P.M. Paper by Mr. F. Gilderdale on "The Relative Values of First and Second Biennial Henbane-leaves."

#### Thursday, January 12.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, 94 West Regent Street, at 9 P.M. Discussion on federation proposals, by Mr. W. L. Curric and Mr. D. Watson.

#### Friday, January 13.

Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association, North Silver Street Hall, at 9.30 p.m. Mr. A. T. G. Beveridge will read a paper on "Alcohol."

Imperial Institute.—The Monday evening lectures in January are, on the 9th, "The New Far East in its Relations to the British Empire," by Mr. A. Diósy; 16th, "Personal Experiences in China," by Rev. G. Reid; 23rd, "The Work and Wealth of Western Australia," by Mr. E. T. Scammell; 30th, "West Africa," by Miss M. H. Kingsley.

The Chemist's Ball is to be held at the Portmau Rooms, Baker Street, W., on January 18. Tickets—ladies, 12s. 6d., gentlemen's, 17s. 6d.—are obtainable from the stewards, members of the committee, or the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Warren), 24 Russell Street, Covent Garden, W. The profits of the ball are devoted to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

The Junior Chemists' Ball is announced for February 8, at the Portman Rooms. The Hon, Secretary (Mr. W. J. Henson), Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E., will be pleased to hear from gentlemen willing to act as stewards. The tickets are 7s. 6d. each.

THE WINTER ISSUE OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST falls on January 28. That is the number in which we can insert circulars and price lists, at charges far below what it costs to send them singly by post. Our publisher will reply to any inquiries.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE -In comparison with the same period of the previous year a very remarkable improvement is reported in Russian foreign trade for the first six months of 1898, exports increasing by nearly a third—viz., from 225,054,000r. to 291,649,000r. (1r. = 3s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .)—while the Customs revenues are 15 per cent. higher. With regard to the participation of the various countries in Russia's foreign trade, Germany is ahead. She exported to Russia during the first five months of this year goods to the value of 79,737,000r., while the latter's export to Germany amounted to 73,125,000r.

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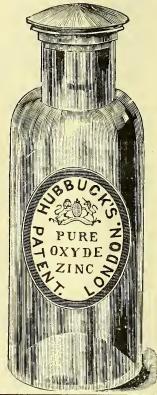
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# A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.

Supersedes Cod Liver Oil.

# KIRN'S PHOSPHO-LACTINE.

ANTI-ANÆMIC! INVIGORATING! RECUPERATIVE!

This Powder is an agreeable and pleasant remedy for Ailments amongst CHILDREN, ADULTS, and the AGED; and this new discovery is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil, possessing all its properties, and causing no Nausea, Eructations, or Heartburn.

# KIRN'S PHOSPHO-LACTINE

Fortifles the

\*\*\*\*

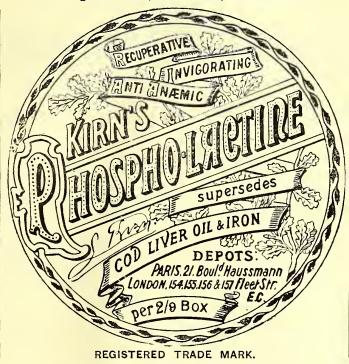
System,
Regulates the
Appetite,
Induces Natural
Sleep,

Builds up the Frame,

And is a

Most Yigorous

Reconstituent.



# KIRN'S PHOSPHO-LACTINE

Is Efficacious in
Cases of
Enlarged Glands
and Dyspepsia,
Scrofulous
Complaints,
Anæmia,
Influenza,
Palpitation,
Brain-Fag, General
Debîlity, and
Rickets, Hysteria,
and the Nerves.

A SAFE and CERTAIN REMEDY for CHILDREN DURING and AFTER SICKNESS.
For DELICATE WOMEN, NERVOUS MEN, and FASTIDIOUS PERSONS
It RENEWS the STRENGTH and RE-ESTABLISHES a BALANCE of their FACULTIES.

The Testimonials from Medical Men and others, as published in Pamphlet, give the public but a small idea of its value.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 2s. 9d. per Box,

And Wholesale by Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON; BARCLAY & SON (Limited); W. EDWARDS & SONS; JOHN SANGER & SONS; and F. NEWBERY & SONS; and others.

# KIRN'S PHOSPHO-LACTINE, Ltd.

154, 155, 156, and 157 FLEET STREET, E.C.

PARIS DEPOT: 21 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

# MACFARLAN'S SPECIALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.

This preparation, introduced in 1892 as being freer from impurity than any Chloroform which had previously been put on the market, is sold at about half the cost of Chloroform prepared from Ethylic Alcohol.

# MACFARLAN'S PURE CHLOROFORM.

Sp. Gr. 1:495 or 1:490.

The purity and excellence of Chloroform do not depend on the sources of its preparation, but on the skill and care with which it is prepared. This Chloroform is guaranteed to be equal in all respects to the purest Chloroform prepared from Ethylic Alcohol.

# MACFARLAN'S CHLOROFORM.

PREPARED FROM PURE ACETONE

Sp. Gr. 1.495 or 1.490.

Was first prepared in this country on a manufacturing scale in 1884 by J. F. Macfarlan & Co., and is now extensively used by many eminent Surgeons and in numerous Hospitals.

This Chloroform is guaranteed to be equal in all respects to the purest Chloroform prepared from Ethylic Alcohol.

# MACFARLAN'S CHLOROFORM.

PREPARED FROM METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Sp. Gr. 1.495 or 1.490.

This Chloroform is also guaranteed to be equal in all respects to the purest Chloroform prepared from Ethylic Alcohol.

# MACFARLAN'S CHLOROFORM.

PREPARED FROM ETHYLIC ALCOHOL. Sp. Gr. 1.495 or 1.490.

This Chloroform, while guaranteed to be made from Ethylic Alcohol and equal in all respects to the purest Chloroform which can be so prepared, possesses no advantage either in purity or quality over our other Chloroforms.

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# "LET 'EM ALL COME."

One hears this catch saying just now all over London, but to no one is it so applicable as to

#### CHEMISTS

#### WANTING

TINS.

WE CAN SATISFY YOUR WANTS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

# SHIRLEY BROTHERS.



X2. X3. X4. X5.	"Vaseline" or "Zinc Ointment".  Plain Gold, 2 × 11/16	1/9 " 2/6 " 2/6 " 2/6 "	KNOB or MIRROR TINS, suitable for Vaseline, Cachous, &c., &c
X7.	Ditto, ditto, $1\frac{15}{16} \times \frac{1}{16}$	2/9 "	"Violette de Parme," $3\frac{1}{2}$ $\times \frac{13}{13}$
HE.	ALTH SALT TINS, Lever Lie	d, Plain, 6/	; Decorated 5 colours, Sea scene 9/6 gross.

HEALTH SALT TINS, Lever Lid, Plain, 6/-; Decorated 5 colours, Sea scene... 9/6 gross. Large Knob Tins, 2½ × 2½, for Puffs, Fullers' Earth, Violet Powder, &c. ... 9/- ,,
1d. Tooth Powder Ovals, 4/6 gross. 1d. Pomade, Floral, 4/3 gross.

### LARGE Buyers VERY Special Prices.

OWN DESIGNS, PRINTING, ETC., FOR QUANTITY.

Tins for Furniture Polish, Nit Ointment, Metal Polish, Insect Powder—in fact, anything—quoted for. Please write us.





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# PUMILINE.

#### PRICE LIST.

1/6 Essen	ce, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.			•••	15/- doz. } less 10 %	$1/1\frac{1}{2}$ Ointment	•••			11/-dcz. less 10 %
	lo.	•••	•••	•••	24/- ,, } less 10 %	2/9 Ointment	•••	•••	•••	20/- ,, )
2 oz.	lo.	•••		•••	<b>3</b> /_ each	8 oz. do	• • •	•••	•••	5/6 each, less 5 %
4 oz.	lo.		•••		6/- ", } net	1/6 Soap	•••	•••		15/- doz.
6 oz.	lo.		•••		9/- ,, } net	1/- do	•••	•••	•••	9/- ,, )
1/- Extra	ct	• • •	•••		9/- doz.	1/6 Dry Inhalers	•••			14/- ,,
1/1 Jujuk	es (Coated	l)	•••		11/6 ,,	10/6 Steam Inhale		•••	•••	120/- ,, less 10 %
2/3 do.	do.			•••	22/- " less 10 %	2/- Wool Packet		•••	•••	18/- " [ less 10 %
1/1 do.	(Plain)		•••		11.6 ,,   less 10 %	Wound Pads			•••	1/6 "
2/3 do.	do.	• • •	•••		22/- ,,	$1/1\frac{1}{2}$ Plasters (in T	Tins)			10/- ,,
1/9 Linin	nent	•••	•••	•••	20/- ,, )	$1/1\frac{1}{2}$ Zalones	•••	•••	• • • •	12/6 "

"Your 'Pumiline' preparations act like MAGIC in cases of Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngeal Catarrh."—Sir MORELL MACKENZIE.

"Stern's Pumiline (Liniment and Extract) MOST EFFICIENT in cases of Acute Rheumatism and Sciatica."—Dr. AMBROSE, London.

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London Depot-Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1 & 3 King Edward St., E.C.

Potter & Clarke's\_\_\_\_

# Asthma Specialities

### To Asthma Sufferers.



Immediate Relief in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Whooping Cough is gained by the use of

#### Potter's Datura Asthma Cure.

Sold by all Chemists, and Herbalists in Tins at 1/- each. Free Sample sent on receipt of Post Card to POTTER & CLARKE, Artillery Lane, London, E.

This is a Specimen Advertisement of

POTTER'S

# "DATURA" ASTHMA CURE

NOW IN

Great Demand Everywhere.

Free Samples, Show Cards, &c., sent Carriage Paid on application.

PRICE, 9/- PER DOZEN TINS.

# POTTER'S "DATURA ASTHMA CURE" CIGARETTES



These Cigarettes contain the same medicinal ingredients as our "DATURA" ASTHMA CURE in a suitable form for smoking. If preferred, the paper may be removed and the contents smoked in an ordinary tobacco pipe.

Asthmatic patients should smoke a Cigarette on going into the open air; one, smoked in the bedroom, will ensure a good night's rest, and check the coughing, phlegm, and shortness of breath. For cold in the head, and cough, they act like a charm.

18 Cigarettes in a Box. Price, 1/-. Wholesale, 9/- per Dozen.

These lines are very extensively advertised in the "Strand Magazine," "Home Chat," "Christian World," "Pearson's Weekly," "Harmsworth Magazine," "Daily Mail," "Morning Leader," and most of the principal magazines and papers.

SALES RAPIDLY INCREASING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POTTER & CLARKE, ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.

And at 54 GREAT ANCOATS STREET, MANCHESTER.

TRADE

Telegrams: - "PHARSALIA."

Telephone No. 2759 (Gerrard).



# R & Sun

MARK.

DEALERS

Proprietary Articles, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Mineral Waters, Lozenges, Surgical Instruments, Photographic Apparatus & Sundries, &c., &c.



1 dozen on Card, with Brush. 2/4 per dozen.

246 per Gross.

I Gross with Customer's Name on Label.



No. 50. Gold Lettered "Unbreakable." 7½ by 1½.

> Per dozen, 4 3.

3 dozen for 12/0.



6d. size, in handsome Cartons. Per dozen, 3.9. 3 dozen, 10/6. 12 dozen, 360.

3 doz. and upwards with Customer's Name on Carton.



40 Pills, in Metal Screw cap Tubes, wrapped in various coloured wrappers.

> Per dozen, 2/6. 6 dozen for 149. 12 dozen for 28,0.

Customer's Name on 6-dozen lots.



Tins, printed gold and colour.

Empty, 24 gross. Filled, 7.0 gross.



No. 13. INVALID FEEDING CUP.

Floral decoration. glit lines. 9/0 per dozen.



Pure Badger SHAVING BRUSH,

Plain pattern. Special.

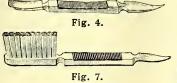
No. 1,

9,6 per dozen. No. 2, 14'C per dozen.



HORN SCOOP. 21 in. diam. Per gross,





NAIL TRIMMERS.

Fig. 4, per dozen, 1/9. Each in Leather case, per doz., 30. Fig. 7, per dozen, 23. Larger, per dozen, 3,0.

No. 10.



CELLULOID PUFF BOX.

2} in. diam. Per dozen, 3/6. Ditto, with Puff,

Per dozen, 4.6.



TOILET BOTTLE,

Fig. 67.

About 1 oz.

Height, 31 inches. Per dozen,

12/0.

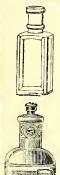


Fig. 54. HEAVY PANELLED (4 sides) BOTTLES,

White Glass.

1 oz., per doz., 9d.; per gross, 8,6. 2 oz., 111d.; 10/6. 4 oz., 1/3; 14 0.

Fig. 3. MEXICAN BOTTLES.

3 oz. Sprink'er

Top. Per dozen, 4/6.



LOZENCE TINS.

Fig. 9, 2 oz., labelled various names.

Per dozen, 1/4.

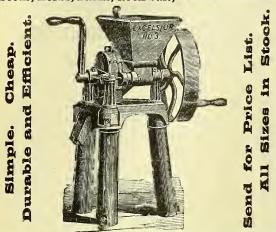
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MADE IN THREE SIZES, FOR HAND OR POWER. Suitable for Grinding

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OIL, TIME, MONEY. THOUSANDS IN USE.

This is a representation of our "WILLCOX" NEW SEMI-ROTARY PATENT PUMP, with Im-proved Taper Barrel Attachment. It is easy to work and simple in construction, and is admitted FIG. 2. Work and simple in construction, and as admitted to the the hest article in the market for Pumping Parasin Oil and all kinds of Liquid from barrels or tanks into other receptacles.

> We hold a Large Stock, and can give Prompt Delivery.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Ours is the Original Patent Pump.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Willcox New Semi-Rotary" Patent Oil Pumps to

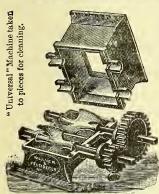
### W. H. WILLCOX & CO., LTD.

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LONDON. S.E.

Telephone No. 740 Hop.

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Size 3, Type I., for 1-lb. Mass.

# "UNIVERSAL" THE

Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

OINTMENTS, POWDERS

of any Consistency

AND MASSES

CUTTERS. ROUNDERS, COATERS, "SPIRAL BRUSH" POWDER-SIFTERS

(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES), And every Accessory for the Pill Room.

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Works-43 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers and other Governments.

GARDNER'S PATENT



1,020 working in Almost Every Trade where POWDERS are Sifted and Mixed and Lumps Reduced, all being done at one operation and without loss by dust.

FOR HAND OR POWER.

From 50/= to £90.

CATALOGUES FREE.

GARDNER & SONS, Engineers, GLOUCESTER.

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By using a smart Parce Cart to deliver your goods you advertise in the cheapest and most effective manner, and therefore increase your sales.

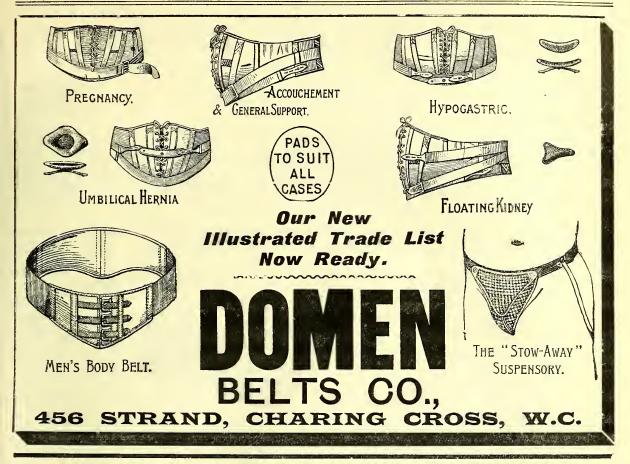
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LIGHT DELIVERY CARTS WITH AERATED-WATER RACKS Specially Constructed for Chemists.

CATALOGUE FREE on application.

#### ROTHSCHILD & BAKER,

PARCEL CART & INVALID CARRIAGE MAKERS. Summer Row, BIRMINGHAM.



# LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS

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See that the Red Cross is on every package.

BANDAGES.

TRADE SDAM MARK.

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Be sure to specify MILNE'S LISTER'S.

Prepared according to Lord MILNE'S ABSORBENT

LISTER'S WOOL, LINT, TISSUE, DOUBLE CYANIDE GAUZE.

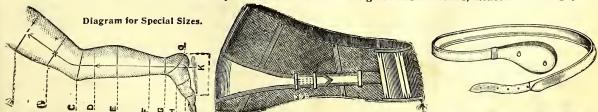
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# Powell & Barstow, Ltd., 58 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

(Late W. Hurlstone & Co. Established 1830), Makers on the premises of every description of Elastic Gum Surgical Instruments, Elastic Stockings, &c.



Protectors, Eye Shades, Respirators, Indiarubber Goods, Pessaries, Bath Gloves, Hot Wate Bottles, Sponge Bags, Catheters, Bougies, Specula, Artificial Limbs, &c., &c.

Male and Female Attendants for Special Orders. Measurement forms free. Detailed Price Lists on application.

# PATENT GAPPED

The only REALLY PERFECT Bottle for Vaseline, Pomades, Dry Powders, &c. PRICES:



TALL SERIES, fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various Colours, very attractive in appearance:-

1-oz. 11/6;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 12/-; 2-oz. 12/9; 3-oz. 15/9; 4-oz. 17/3 per gross, &c. Special Prices on application for Quantities.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN CREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

#### H. BARRETT. R.

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS, THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS - "FOREFRONT LONDON."

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#### THE NORTH LONDON CLASS BOTTLE COMPANY

(I. ISAACS & CO., Proprietors) Beg to inform the Trade that they have made a further reduction in the price of their Bottles, as follows:—

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, plain or graduated Teaspoons— 0z... ... 3/6 per gross.  $\begin{vmatrix} 1\frac{1}{2} & 0z... & 4/6 & per gross. \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3/6 & per gross. \end{vmatrix}$ 16 ,,

PLEASE NOTE.

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, are carriage paid to any address in England; smaller quantities not carriage paid.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

106 MIDLAND ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.
Established 50 years.

Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

#### VINCENT WOOD

(Established over 60 years), Manufacturer on the Premises of (Established over 60 years), Manufacturer on the Fremises of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, Abdominal Belts, Suspenders, and Surgical Appliances.

The LARGEST and CHEAPEST Maker in the Entire Trade.

VINCENT WOOD for Truees, superb quality, from 11/6 per doz.

VINCENT WOOD for Elastic Stockings, from 3/- per pair.

VINCENT WOOD for Ladies' Abdominal Belts, from 24- per doz.

doz.
VINCENT WOOD for Gentlemen's Riding Belts, from 12-per doz.
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Bandages, from 19 per doz. VINCENT WOOD for Surgical Appliances generally. Special Orders executed same

HEAD OFFICE day as received.

ALBION PLACE, Blackfriars Bridge, LONDON, S.E. Steam Mills:—NOTTINGHAM and CARLTON.
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**ENEMAS** 

will do well to write us for cuotations for

HOT WATER BOTTLES

THERMOMETERS

CLINICALS

ABSORBENT COTTON BANDAGES

and other sundries.

PLASTERS

#### CO., 114 CHEAPSIDE, E.C. WILKINSON &

ABSORBENT COTTON LINTS. FLAX LINTS. ROLL BANDAGES. COTTON WOOLS.



"GAMGEE TISSUE"

(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool) AND

All kinds of ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY

COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS, Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD. LIMITED.

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New and Improved

# CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.



Frov. Patent No. 27730.

ABSOLUTELY THE ONLY THERMOMETERS MADE WHICH CAN BE

# EASILY SHAKEN DOWN.

This new method of construction can be adopted in all forms of Clinical Thermometers, whether "Half-minute," "Minute," "Magnifying," or Ordinary, the improvement being more marked in those with the finer bores. The difference in price between Thermometers so constructed and the old forms of instruments is so small that it will in no way interfere with their sale, as may be judged from the following list :--

### MAW'S PATENT THERMOMETERS.

											Per doz.
Maw's	Patent	Ordinary	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	32/-
Maw's	Patent	Ordinary, w	vith	Magr	ifying	Index	<b>c</b>	•••	•••	•••	44/-
Maw's	Patent	"One Minu	te"	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	36/-
Maw's	Patent	"One Minu	te,"	with	Magni	fying	Ind	ex	•••	•••	52/-
Maw's	Patent	"Half-minu	te"	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	40/-
Maw's	Patent	"Half-minu	te,"	with	Magni	fying	Ind	ex	•••	•••	76/-
Maw's	Patent	"Family"	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		32/-
Maw's	Patent	"Improved	Far	nily"	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	32/-
Maw's	Patent	"Twilight"	•••			•••	•••	•••		•••	44/-
Maw's	Patent	"Lightning	"		•••			•••			76/-
Maw's	Patent	"Household	l"			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	32/-
Maw's	Patent	"Danger"		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		***	32/-

The older forms of Thermometers can be supplied at 8s. per dozen less.

To be obtained only from-

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Liberal Discounts to Shippers and Wholesale Dealers Send for our Illustrated Price Lists.

ROBERTS & SHIPPEY, SKIPTON STREET, LONDON, S.E. SOUTHWARK,

SILBER SCHEIDE, ANSTALT, DEUTSCHE GOLD &

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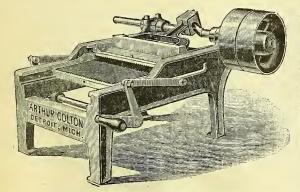
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MILK IS DANGEROUS! UNLESS YOU STERILIZE IT.

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Every Household should Use

#### THE "GNOM" PATENT Sterilizer Domestic

The great feature of this patent process of sterilization is that immediately the milk is placed in the bottle the stopper is closed—even during the sterilizing process—and must never be opened until the milk is required for use, thus rendering sterilization practically automatic. This is achieved by the patent stopper, the spring of which rises to release the pressure during sterilization, and automatically closes immediately the pressure is relieved.



WHOLESALE ONLY LONDON. E.C.

# BELLADONNA PLASTERS.

### Prosecution under the Foods and Drugs Act.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on December 22nd, at the instance of the Camberwell Vestry. a prosecution was undertaken for selling Belladonna Plasters deficient in strength. Dr. Tecd (Public Analyst for Camberwell) stated that on analysis the Plasters complained of were found to be 3 per cent. deficient in alkaloidal constituent. The summons was dismissed on the question of a guarantee given. Mr. Hopkins, in dismissing the summons, said that he did so all the more willingly because after this case, and after the evidence which had been given, neither the Company in question, nor any other Company, would be able to say that these American Belladonna Plasters were of the strength prescribed by the British Pharmacopeia, and he thought the publicity given to this case would have the effect of stopping the sale of these Plasters in this country.

In many of the published reports of the above case the name of the manufacturers was not given. The closing remarks of the magistrate are also likely to be misleading as applying to all plasters of American manufacture.

# THE PLASTERS COMPLAINED OF WERE NOT "SEABURY & JOHNSON'S."

The Name of SEABURY & JOHNSON on any Plaster stands for a guarantee of full Pharmacopæial strength, and the highest standard of excellence of manufacture and uniformity. Independent analyses and published reports in England and America fully bear out these claims and prove the contrary of others.

Report of The Lancet, December 3rd, 1898:-

"SEABURY AND JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS are not only satisfactory on account of the rubber basis, but—of more importance still—are standardised in regard to the constituents of Belladonna, the yield of alkaloids on analysis being just slightly over half per cent. in accordance with Pharmaceutical requirements. These Plasters may therefore be relied upon."

# SEABURY & JOHNSON

HAVE FOR YEARS MAINTAINED '5 PER CENT. OF BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS AS

THE STANDARD STRENGTH

FOR THEIR BELLADONNA PLASTERS.

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By Royal Letters Patent.



BEFORE CASTRIQUE,

The New Discovery for Destroying the Parasitic Worm (round or tape) in DOGS, HORSES, CATS, &c. ~~~~~

Castrique is the Best & Safest Vermifuge.

NO SANTONINE, ARECA NUT, OR POISONOUS SUBSTANCES. NO STARVING REQUIRED.



AFTER CASTRIQUE.

Recommended by all the Fanciers' Papers, and used by the Principal DOG BREEDERS throughout the World.

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Sold as Powder and Capsules in ADVERTISING MATTER FREE TO ALL CHEMISTS.

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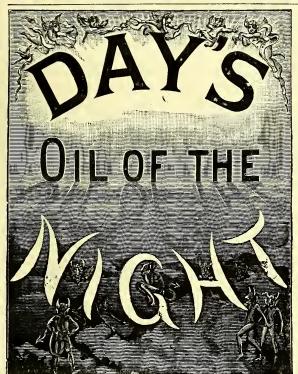
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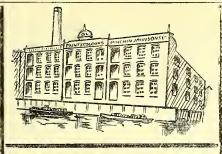
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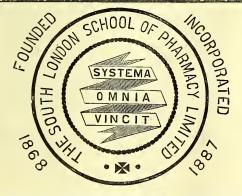
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